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FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

J. E. FITZGERALD
PROPRIETOR
R. F. D. No. 5

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

CATALOG M---1929-30



My Papa Pays The Freight—Mary Joe



JOE E. FITZGERALD

Pays The Express and Postage

FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Introduction



I WANT to thank my many friends all over the United States for their patronage. In writing this catalog I have been ever mindful of the fact that many people would like to know what to plant and how to plant it. I know there are hundreds of books that tell how to plant trees; at the same time, they may not fit the conditions. I not only want to sell you your trees, but after I have sold them and gotten your money, I want the trees I sell you to do so well that you will tell all your neighbors. I do not like to buy from any one whose sole aim seems to be to get my money but I do like to buy from people that try to be helpful, and I keep this in mind when I sell to you. I have had long years of experience in the orchard and nursery business, right among the trees; I claim that no man can be a qualified nurseryman unless he owns an orchard and knows what each tree he sells will bear and how well it will bear. In reading over the many nursery catalogs that I get I have found this out, the man who makes the big, over-drawn statements is the man who knows the least about the orchard business.

I want to again thank you for your kindness in sending in all the orders you have in the past and remember I

am always glad to help you in any way I can whether you ever buy a tree from me or not.

After you have read over my catalog, tell me how you like it. Some people

have advised me to fill up my price list with colored pictures. This would make the book cost at least ten times what it does now, but I could add this to the price of the trees. You could not buy any better trees but you would get a prettier book. One man wrote me that he looked thru all the pretty catalogs and then ordered his trees from me, and got the best trees he ever got anywhere. Also a man has written in to state that he can buy trees from another nursery in another state cheaper than I sell them, but he says he has looked all through their catalogs and failed to find out who was running the nursery. A check is no good without a name to it—neither is a note. A lot



OUR WELL-ROOTED TREES

of these fellows have a way of selling trees from one town a while, then moving to another place. These fellows nearly invariably advertise their trees at five cents up. I will say right here that I can not meet the prices they offer. Also the man who invests good money in such stuff is liable to find he is blown up.

Guaranteeing Trees To Live

I cannot be there and see that you set your trees right but I have decided to do this: I will go halves on the loss with you. All trees that die the first year I will replace at half price.

Location

I am located seven miles due east of Dublin or seven miles southwest from Stephenville. If you live west and want to come to the nursery then come to Dublin and ask the way to the little village of Harbin. Leave Harbin on your left or keep the straight road. If you come by Stephenville come down the Alexander road three miles and watch for our signs.

Notice

In writing to me be sure and address your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery. My trees are duly inspected every year by the State inspector and see that my inspection tag is on your shipment.

J. E. Fitzgerald wants you to feel as safe in buying your trees from him as you do in doing business with your local banker or merchant. We can refer you to commercial agencies or go to your banker and he can give you the name of any bank or business house in our county. Write to them about us. I know that men have a wide difference of opinion about trees. But I will send you the worth of your money or return all that is paid me.

Postage and Express Prepaid

In the future we will pay the postage or express on every bundle we send out. You do not have to send anything extra for postage I reserve the right to send either by express or mail which ever suits best. In ordering if the order is rather large always give express office.

C. O. D. Shipments

I send thousands of bundles C. O. D. I am always glad to send them that way. Remember that the way I pack trees the bundle will always look smaller than you are likely to expect. We pack your trees so they will keep from ten days to six weeks owing to how far away you live. If you order trees C.O.D. kindly make your order for at least two dollars as it does not pay to send less than that C.O.D. Remember a C. O. D. shipment is always insured.

To My Friends in the North:

It has often been claimed that trees grown in the South will not do well in the North. Your big northern nurserymen preach this then buy a lot of trees from the South to sell you as northern trees. I believe that ninety per cent of all the budded roses sold in the United States are grown in Texas. The northern nurserymen come to the South every summer and buy roses by the car load. These roses are stored in cellars to sell you in the spring.

Our climate here produces quick growing trees, the buds are close together and naturally come into bearing quickly. You can order these trees and take the packing off and bury them half way up in the ground until spring. They do not put out quite as quick as the northern tree, but after they do put out they grow off very rapidly, or you can order your trees from me in February, or the first of March. We will pack them so they will reach you in good shape and you can hold them in the bales until the first day it is warm enough to set them out.

Special Size Trees

Throughout our catalog we have some special sized trees listed. These extra large trees are fine to plant in town where one wants only a few trees and some that will come into bearing quickly. As a rule in planting an orchard the lighter grade trees are used.

Rates

Our trees are priced at each, ten and 100 rate. It would seem to me that these trees are just as good as can be grown for the price. However, I will give the hundred rate on as many as fifty trees and let you select them. Thus, if you take ten apple and ten peach and ten plum or any other trees up to fifty different trees you can take all and get the hundred rate. This would make ten two to three foot apple trees cost \$1.90 and ten two to three foot peach trees cost \$2.05, and so on. There is a good saving in getting fifty or more trees. This does not apply to berry plants.

Mistakes

We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything that proves untrue free of charge, and

that we will be held responsible no further.

We begin shipping about November 1, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

The Cold Water Pourer

No matter where you live, there is always some fellow ready to pour cold water on your plans; to say, "This is no fruit country." Up in Washington State, the finest apple country in the world, there are fellows going around saying, "This is no apple country." Up in New York state where pears grow to perfection, some one is always saying, "This is no pear country." After you get a berry patch and the vines are literally loaded with big, black luscious fruit, some fellow will come along, and when he has eaten about a gallon of your berries he will say, "This is no fruit country. Now, back yonder where I came from you could raise berries as big as goose eggs, and they tasted better than these do here." But these fellows help you out, because they chill the timid fellow's plans to plant an orchard, and thus help you get a big price for your fruit. Maybe your place is not the best place in the world for fruit, but if you get a good price for what you do raise you can make more money than the man who is raising fine fruit but has to sell it cheap.

About Selling Your Fruit

Every year I tell dozens of my customers where to get the best price for their fruit. If you have as much as a truck load of fruit and do not know where to sell it let me know and if I happen to have a buyer near you I will send him to you. Write me what you have and if I can help you out I will do so.

Landscape Work

We can now furnish landscape plans and men to do the work. Write about this work.

Why I call My Nursery the Ranch Nursery

We are well away from town where there is no danger of any kind of tree pest such as San Jose scale on fruit, or obscure scale on the pecan trees. We have very fine land to grow trees on. The best peach and apple land. The land is covered with iron ore rocks and give trees vitality. We are out from town where land is cheap and do not have to grow twenty-five thousand trees on an acre to make ends meet. We also raise sheep, hogs, cows, goats, chickens, pheasants, turkeys and geese. Then why not call it the Ranch Nursery?



Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.
Dear Sir:

Comanche, Texas, September 27, 1927.

I am writing you in regard to a Delmas pecan tree I ordered from you through Mr. Pat Lester of this town in 1919. In 1921 it bore six nice large pecans and since then it has gradually increased. Last year I gathered 33 pounds and this year I think it will double last year's crop. This last spring I sprayed the entire tree with a solution of Arsenic (three pounds to fifty gallons of water), my tree has held almost its entire crop and now I am having to tie up some of the limbs to keep them from breaking. This tree is known not only in this county but people have come from adjoining counties to see it and get buds for budding their own trees. Last year and this year I have had exhibits of its fruit at our county fair. Thirty-eight of its nuts weigh one pound. It has an unusually fine flavor. I have it where I can give it plenty of water. I have just had it photographed and Mr. Lester tells me he is sending you the two photos. One is the entire tree and the other is a cluster. It has many clusters of four, five and six pecans to the cluster. One limb measuring two inches around has thirty-six pecans on it. If you do not get the two photographs write me and I will send them to you. Any other information you might want I will be glad to give it to you.

If this information is of any benefit to you, you may use it and my name as you like.

Very respectfully,

IRA T. CLEMONS, M. D.

Apples

THIS is one of the most profitable of all fruit crops for the South. The trees bloom out too late to ever get caught by frost. They have a way of bearing when all other fruit crops fail. The varieties I list will all do well in the South and at the same time are about the best for the North. If you have deep blow sand plant an apple orchard.

I can say this after thirty years experience: if one has deep sand where cotton does not die and will stick to certain kinds of apples such as Delicious, Maidens Blush, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Winesap and Kennards, and some King Davids, he will have the most profitable orchard in the country. If apples are given good cultivation and plenty of room in an orchard they will stand a longer drouth than any other fruit trees known. They will stand hot weather and make a nice crop. But you must plant them so they will pollenate and do not waste your time on kinds that have not been proven out. Plant one or two but not many of these new kinds. I have Mammoth Black Twig apple trees in my orchard thirty years old that look like they would live thirty more. If I had fifty acres of apples on good land that suited them like some of our southern sand does I had rather have it than an orchard of any other trees. I have tried them out and know. Even if I had to spray them every twenty days that would make it all the better.

Prices on Apple Trees

1 to 2 feet, 16c each, ten for \$1.44, 100 for \$13.50
2 to 3 feet, 23c each, ten for \$2.05, 100 for \$19.00
3 to 4 feet, 32c each, ten for \$2.82, 100 for \$26.60
4 to 5 feet, 45c each, ten for \$3.94, 100 for \$37.23
Extra large five to six foot, 75c each, ten for \$6.50.

DESCRIPTION OF APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A very large yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense, compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is fine for cooking and always brings a good price on the market. When you plant your orchard be sure and include this tree.

RED JUNE. Trees grow good and live for many years. The apples are bright red and fine eating right off the tree. Worms do not bother the Red June apple. The trees are inclined to bear too heavy. This is one of the best of all apples for southern planting. The apples get ripe right when good apples are scarce and bring the highest prices. Plant for home or market.

EARLY HARVEST. An old, well-known apple. Very large, flat. Trees vigorous growers. Not a good keeper, but a fine bearer.

HELM. This apple seems to grow all over the South. The trees are up-

right and the apples are bright red, a very beautiful fruit. You should have at least one of these in your garden. We have such a light stock that we do not quote by the hundred.

2 to 3 feet, each 35c; ten, \$3.00

3 to 4 feet, each 50c; ten, \$4.00

BLED SOE. Originated here in Texas. It seems this apple is going to prove one of our very best. The trees come into bearing three years after setting; apple large and very abundant. It is not subject to scab, stands dry weather. Fine quality, a good seller. Gets ripe in September.

THE JONATHAN APPLE. A tree that is well adapted to the South. Makes a light growth and bears quickly. Apples large, red, fine quality. One man planted fifty acres in this county. It proved very profitable.

MAIDENS BLUSH. The tree is a very fine grower. The apple is large flat and yellow as gold, with a pink cheek. I hardly think there is a prettier apple grown. Trees come into bearing very quickly and are abundant bearers.

Apples bloom late, bear sure.

DELICIOUS. At first this apple was called Hawkeye. It was grown by Mr. Jessie Hyatt in Iowa. The trees were pretty well sold over the state when a nursery company got hold of it and called it Delicious. I have had this apple growing on my place for many years. The trees grow upright and a



DELICIOUS

little inclined to lean. The growth is dark, but a very thrifty grower. The apples have the peculiar five points. The quality is fine. Sometimes the apples grow too large. I have grown them as large as a quart cup and have seen larger ones shipped in. It is the leading apple all over the country. I sell thousands of the trees. My trees are propagated from bearing trees here in my orchard and you will be sure and get the genuine. The blooms of the delicious apple will pollenate other apples, but will not pollenate themselves. For this reason you always need other apples planted near it. If properly pollinated the trees will be literally covered with this magnificent apple. Reports from everywhere show that this apple will not bear if planted alone, so do not let any one make you believe it will. It doesn't make any difference whose name is attached to it; it is a self-sterile variety. See Questions and Answers.

RUBY RED. The double red Delicious apple that originated in Washing-

ton. This apple has at least half a dozen trade marked names but buds were sent all over the country before it was trade marked. We have been cataloging it under a different name for several years but last year got a notice that a certain nursery company had trade marked that name so we will now sell it under the name Ruby Red the best name I think that has been given it. It seems to be medium size and exactly like delicious except the apple is as red as fire and very beautiful. Some claim it will pollenate the Delicious. You can't buy better trees than I offer and you do not have to sign a great long rigamarole to get them.

3 to 4 foot, 50c each, ten for \$4, or 100 for \$37.50.

McINTOSH. This is claimed to be one of the best of all apples in the North. Tree very fine grower, and not subject to any disease. Apples large, creamy yellow overspread with red. Flesh white and fine eating. This is a late fall or winter apple in the North but is an August apple in the South. As far as I am able to tell McIntosh is the same as Texas Red. I believe they are the same apples. Texas Red is just the McIntosh renamed.

GOLDEN WINESAP. Some say this apple originated in Utah and others claim that it was found in West Virginia. The tree grows very fast and trees that are close budded grown here in the South will bear in two years after setting. Apples very large, yellow. Some claim it is a yellow Delicious but the trees do not show any relation to the Delicious. You can not beat the trees I offer.

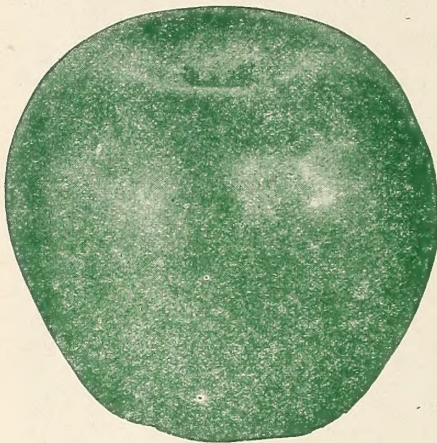
GRIMES GOLDEN. A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples are yellow as gold, as pretty as a picture could be painted and as fine to eat as an apple can be. The only apple that is up with Delicious in eating qualities.

Note: Grimes Golden is one of the best of all apples to plant in an orchard to pollenize. It makes the Delicious and Winesap very productive. As we grow the Grimes I have never heard of one of our trees having the so-called collar rot.

KENNARDS. Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee.

If you have deep sand, try a few apples.

In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath county has a big orchard of them. They have helped make him independent.



KING DAVID

KING DAVID. A cross between the Jonathan and Winesap, thus making a combination in King David that is hard to beat. Makes a fine tree and the apples almost pile up on the trees. The apples are intensely red, as red as Gano, and sell by sight. The King David is fine quality,—a fine cooking apple. If you are setting an apple orchard it will pay you to consider this apple. The trees that have come into bear-

ing on my farm have proven so very fine I have decided to make a leader of it. It is one of the best apples for commercial use. Comes into bearing quickly.

HORSE APPLE. Very old fashioned apple. Does well all over the South. Tree very fine grower, apples large yellow, ripe in summer.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Tree very vigorous grower. Apples large, dark red, inclined to be striped. Here in the South the apples crack open. Sets an imperfect bloom. Fine quality.

YORK IMPERIAL. Tree moderate grower and productive, fruit large, lopsided; surface smooth; color mixed bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, flavor mild subacid; quality very good; for market, table, kitchen. November till spring.

WINESAP. A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Winesap alone will not bear much, but in an orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Trees immense growers. Apples large, very good bearers.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Well known apple, very dark color. Trees good growers, but subject to scab in some locations.



CRAB APPLES

Price, same as Apple

We have found this one of the most profitable of tree fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will, bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June, makes the finest of jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. I am offering two varieties:

FLORENCE. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs.

TRANSCENDANT. Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears heavy after trees get old. On deep sand this tree will make a shade tree that can not be beaten for beauty.

Crab apples grow anywhere. Pretty flowers and good to cook.

Last season a man sent me a clipping from some nursery catalog. This nursery clipping stated they grew three million apple trees a year and culled out two million because they were defective. That is fine not to sell defective trees. But there is another idea. If you were to go to buy chickens from a man and he were to tell you that he would have to cull out two-thirds of them because they were diseased you certainly would not want his chickens. Last season I dug eighteen thousand trees out of one block. A few hundred of them were crooked, none had disease. Even the crooked ones would have made good orchard trees. This is the reason I can sell as fine apple trees as grow at a reasonable price.



Huntsville, Texas, February 24, 1928.

Fitzgerald's Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.
Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

The trees came yesterday, in fine shape—so fresh and nicely packed. I am delighted with them, and will you please allow me to express my sincere thanks for those extra ones. I have made several orders from you, and have always felt that I got more than my money's worth.

Fraternally yours,
JNO. M. N. _____.



Whitney, Texas, February 22, 1928.

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.
Dear Sir:

Just to say that the trees came in fine condition. Thanks for the extra trees you sent. If most of them live here in the black land, will probably make a larger order next fall.

Again thanking you for prompt attention and "good measure," I am respectfully yours,
Mrs. Callie R. S. _____

You do not have to figure the postage or express. I pay it.

Why not sit under your own vine and fig tree?



Peach Trees

DON'T crowd your peach trees on your land and they will bear more regularly for you. I like them set from twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. The peaches I list below are described in order of ripening, as near as possible.

Prices on Peach Trees

1 to 2 feet,	16c each,	ten for \$1.44,	100 for \$13.50
2 to 3 feet,	23c each,	ten for \$2.05,	100 for \$19.00
3 to 4 feet,	32c each,	ten for \$2.82,	100 for \$26.60
4 to 5 feet,	45c each,	ten for \$3.94,	100 for \$37.24
Extra large	five to six foot,	75c each,	ten for \$6.50.

No one sells better trees than I do.

This year we will have small June bud peach trees of most all the varieties I list. These are dandy little trees and some people can grow fine orchards from them; others let them come out below where they were budded and get seedlings. If you can handle these little trees we will sell them to you at \$1.35 per ten or \$10.35 per hundred. They run to 12 inches high.

MAY FLOWER. Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears lots of peaches. The peaches are red and are fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

ARP BEAUTY. Makes a good tree. The finest quality of all peaches. I doubt that there is a better eating peach than Arp.

EARLY WHEELER. This peach is proving to be one of the greatest money makers of all peaches. It is an early peach, and at the same time a canning peach. But its immense size and high color is what makes it sell better than all other peaches. You can't go wrong to set an orchard of Wheelers.

CARMAN. A big white semi-cling peach. Very fine quality and a sure bearer. Governor Hogg and Mamie Ross are about the same as Carman.

EARLY ELBERTA. First called Cone Johnson and originated at Tyler, Texas. Then carried to Utah and re-named Early Elberta. This is a very nice peach, but it has a way of getting ripe one year in June and waiting some years until fall to get ripe. I have a few trees to offer, but do not recommend it—Hiely is better.

HIELY. Two weeks ahead of Elberta; large creamy white with red cheek. Free stone. Wonderful reports are being sent out about this peach. Sure bearer. Great for market.

THE LEONA PEACH. A sure bearer, large as Elberta and a few days earlier. Bears very abundantly. In some places Leona is regarded the best of all yellow peaches. Your orchard will not be complete without Leona.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER PEACH. Fifty years ago my father had this peach in his orchard. Like a great many other things people thought they got



THE LEONA PEACH

something better, but man, they have not. Back there my father always counted on having a cobbler off the Arkansas Traveler even if every other peach in the orchard was killed by frost. The tree that I am budding from bore seven bushels of peaches last season and promises better now. These peaches are large, white, and as fine quality as a peach can be and get ripe the last of June. Plant a few of these trees for old times sake and you will have one of the finest of all peach trees. The trees will live and bear for forty or fifty years. I tell you they never miss unless you have a hail.

ROCHESTER. The trees of this are like a willow and easily bent. Bears a big crop of peaches every year. The peaches are medium size, the seeds are very small—nearly as small as a plum seed. The most delicious peach I have in my orchard. Selected as the best eating peach by every one. Yellow clear seed.

Plant our peach trees.

I have only had it a few years, but it may be the best or among the best.

2 to 3 foot trees, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, 75c.

ALTON. Sure bearer and very delicious. Never rots. White freestone. Thirty days before Elberta. One man claimed to have made at the rate of one thousand dollars per acre from fourteen of these peach trees. But it is hard to make an acre of trees make at the rate of just a few. Just the same this is a good sure bearing peach.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Another big cream and crimson peach, An excellent shipper and soft and luscious when ripe.

ELBERTA. Large yellow with red cheek. Ripe usually last of July. The great market peach. Fine quality grown in the South. Trees bear for many years. Growing Elberta peaches has made many men rich.

J. H. HALE. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for several days after ripening, thus making them a very desirable market peach. Good shipper.

CHINESE CLING. An old, old, peach. Everybody knows it. Very large. August.

GENERAL LEE or **ROBERT LEE.** Large white cling peach. A peach that makes every year. Gets ripe about the first of August. It seems that this peach always escapes frost. I have received samples of this peach this year from all over the State. When others fail, Lee makes peaches. One of the best peaches you can plant.

OLD MIXON CLING. The juiciest and best flavored white cling-stone peach; of very large size and best bearing qualities.

KING SOLOMON. The original tree of this peach is now seventy-five years old and still bearing. The young trees, when set out, outgrow all other peach trees. I have today, Sept. 14, gathered the last King Solomon peach off my trees. All the trees around King Solomon are suffering from drouth and

have lost part of their leaves. The King Solomon stands drouth. Big yellow peach with a little red. Flesh yellow and very sweet. Cling. One of the best of all peaches. Trees get very large. 2 to 3 foot trees 50c each, ten for \$4.50, 3 to 4 foot trees 75c each, or ten for \$7.00.

AUGBERT. Just an August Elberta, and one of the finest of all big yellow freestone peaches.

THE OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PEACH. I have the old-fashioned Indian peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches get ripe and fall off the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king. Prices of Indian peach trees:

2 to 3 feet, 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

3 to 4 feet, 75c each, 10 for \$7.00.

4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

MINNIE STANFORD. Renamed Golden Giant. One of the most beautiful of all peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. The best of all August peaches that is a cling. Some sell trees of this variety at \$2 each. I make my regular price on them.

SALWAY. Ripe Sept. 1st. Large yellow freestone. Fine quality. Very fine to follow Elberta and is often sold as Elberta. Bears very abundantly.

WHITE HEATH. Also called White English. A very large pure white September peach. One of the finest of all fall peaches. We raised some here in Erath county last year that were simply perfection.

HENRIETTA. A big yellow cling-stone peach that never fails to bear.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. One of the oldest of all varieties. Like Elberta but gets ripe last of September. Very fine quality. Bears heavy crops. Called by some, Late Elberta.

STINSON OCTOBER. A very late peach. Always pays and sure to bear.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER. Latest yellow freestone, an early and sure bearer. Will keep for many days. Fine for pickles.

We propagate our peaches from our orchard right here at home. Finer peaches can not be raised. This year the nursery inspector came to our place and after staying half a day, said: "There is no use to look any longer. I can not find a trace of any kind of disease." We do not have to grow five trees and throw out three of them because of disease, and then sell the other two to you at an advanced price. We use thousands of stakes to stake our trees to keep them from growing crooked.

The Plum

I HAVE now in bearing on my place more than six acres of plums. Many of the trees do not pay well. I am offering only the kinds that I know are good. Plums should be set about twenty feet apart. The trees will bear better if the rows alternate with different kinds. Do not set solid block of one kind if you expect to get most out of your plum orchard. They like a shallow clay soil. On a hill is good for plums. If you like to raise chickens you can have an acre of plums in your chicken yard. In planting my plum orchard unless I knew a variety was very fine the fact that it bloomed late and was a sure bearer has been the first consideration with me.

Prices on Plum Trees, Except Where Noted

- 1 to 2 feet trees, 20c each, \$1.90 per 10, or 100 for \$18.00.
- 2 to 3 feet trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or 100 for \$20.00.
- 3 to 4 feet trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or 100 for \$30.00.
- 4 to 5 feet trees, 70c each, \$6.50 per 10, or 100 for \$60.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, extra fine, \$1.00 each.

Plums should be planted from eighteen to 25 feet apart.

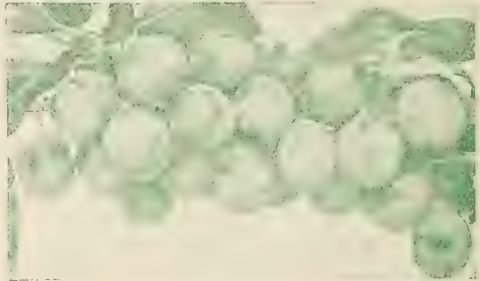
RED MAY or FUNK'S EARLY. Tree makes an upright, healthy growth. The plums are red and absolutely the earliest plum in the world. Always brings the highest price on the market.

BRUCE. A new plum that will take the place of six weeks. Trees are thrifty and not subject to any disease. The plums are very large, turn white and then a brilliant red. Claimed by some to be the finest of all plums. 3 to 4 ft. 50c each, 10 for \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., 35c, 10 for \$3.75.

THE METHLEY PLUM. Claimed by the Texas Experiment Station to be the only perfect plum. The trees grow fine, a symmetrical tree that is pretty enough to adorn any front lawn. The plums are purple, not hardly red enough to attract attention at first. The flesh of this plum is deep pink. Water melon pink we call it. No trouble to sell such plums but if you have only a few trees the wife will want to cook them all. The quality is simply delightful.

MILTON. Tree rather a drooping grower. Thrifty. There are some kinds of plums that the worms never bother. Milton is one of them. I do not remember ever seeing a worm in this plum. A big red plum, that is fine for all purposes. This plum blooms out late and escapes late frosts. June 5.

EXCELSION. Very much like Milton, but makes a somewhat larger tree. Never wormy and always bears. June 5.



BURBANK PLUM

WILD GOOSE. One of the oldest named varieties of plums. This is the red plum that we used to grow in thickets. There is a tale that a wild goose brought the seed of this plum from the far North. Ripe June 10.

BOTAN. Of the Japanese family of plums. Tree upright; the plums are bright red. Fine eating and an all-purpose plum. However, the trees fail on some kinds of soil. June 10.

BURBANK. Another Japanese plum. Makes a sprawling tree that is hard to get around. The plums are large, fine cooking; bears the heaviest crops. Some say they bear themselves to death in a few years, but if they are planted in good soil will live for years. June 20.

AMERICA. All orchardists brag on the America plum. Makes a nice tree. Plums are yellow at first, then turn red. Some are planting whole orchards of America. This is now the Elberta

Bruce and America are fine commercial plums.

among plums. Sure bearer. Good shipper. I really sell more America plum trees than any other. You can not make a mistake to plant it. June 20.

GOLD. Tree a round, symmetrical grower. The plums are deep yellow about ten days before ripe, then turn red. Nothing is prettier than a bucket of Gold plums. Their looks will sell them on any market. However, America is just as pretty and about ten days earlier. Plant some Gold to follow America. July 10.

ENDICOTT OR MAMMOTH GOLD PLUM. In Endicott I believe we have one of the real prize plums. In the first place a fruit must have a large tree to bear big crops. Endicott certainly has this and a tree that never shows any disease of any kind. Mr. Cockrell of Mills county has trees that must be twenty-five feet high and told me that he had sold fifteen dollars worth of plums from a single tree. The plums are apple shaped, red and very sweet. If planted in an orchard with other plums the limbs will have ropes of plums on them. I am offering the plum grower this season the very best line of plums I have ever offered and Endicott is right at the top.

Since writing the above I have been out among the orchardists and find every one bragging on the Endicott. One man said it was the best plum in the world.

SHIRO. About the first of June. Makes a very large tree. The plums are light yellow and often mistaken for the Gage plums. Very sweet. If the weather is dry Shiro plums will hang on the trees for many days after getting ripe. The plums are very large. Good eating right off the tree. The Shiro and Endicott plum trees will live twenty-five or thirty years. I have about twenty in my orchard that were set out in 1900 and they are still thrifty and bearing big crops. The tree seems to do very poorly the first years set but comes out and bears better than any other plum tree.

SANTA ROSA. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Fruit often six inches around, deep crimson. Very fine for market or home use.

WICKSON. A pure Japanese plum. Trees upright. Plums very large free-stone. Well-known. July.

SATSUMA or BLOOD PLUM. Only does good in some places. If you know this plum does well for you, you will want more. July.

The New Race of Plums

Two to 3 ft. trees, 36c; ten, \$3.40; 100, \$33.00; 3 to 4 ft. trees, 46c; ten for \$4.40; 100, \$43.00.

THE NEW RACE OF PLUMS. Prof. N. E. Hansen, a great plum breeder of the North, and the Minnesota experiment station have been working together to produce newer and better plums. Strange to say, these new plums are very successful here in the South. They bear every year and some of them are the finest quality. They are not subject to the attacks of any kind of insects. They often bear the first year set; most everybody is very enthusiastic about these new plums. I especially recommend them where all other fruits fail.

OPATA. One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satisfaction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June. Price same as New Race Plums.

HANSKA. This is a cross between the native Plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh is firm, yellow, with good keeping quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year, ripens in July. Its value for

Try the new race of plums. Sure bearers.

preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date.

SAPA. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The

trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. July.

WANETA. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shaped. July.

RED WING. Very large red, free-stone, peels like a peach. Quality very good. Hardy.

ZUMBRA. Larger than Compass. Black when ripe. Green flesh. Makes excellent sauce.

ST. ANTHONY. Slightly larger than Zumbra. Good quality. Ripens late.



THE CHERRY

We have managed to raise some pretty nice cherries here, but farther west where it is cool they raise magnificent cherries. The trees live many years. We have Montmorency and Richmond Cherries. Both bright red and fine.

2 to 3 foot trees, 40c each, or 10 for \$3.50

3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each, or 10 for \$4.50

MULBERRIES

Mulberries are too well known to growers of the Southwest to need description. If you raise chickens, be sure to plant a few Mulberry trees.

HICKS EVERBEARING. Fine grower; bears profusely.

ENGLISH. Large, black; excellent quality; earlier than Hicks. State variety wanted.

3 to 4 feet, each 40c; five, \$1.89; ten \$3.59.

4 to 5 feet, each 65c; five, \$3.17; ten, \$6.19.

Remember we pay the postage and express.



The Pear

This fruit can be grown on all kinds of soil. It grows as a yard tree or out in the fields and yields its abundant crops of fruit. Our pear trees are grown on what is called Japan roots. Trees on these roots will live for years after trees as usually propagated are dead and gone. The trees do not blight so badly, in fact our trees seldom blight. They bear larger crops of fruit. Do not try to trim trees up too high. Hundreds of good trees are ruined every year by trimming too high. The trees should be set about twenty-five feet apart. They are among my best paying crops. Lots of fruit growers say they pay better than any other fruit. We are listing trees from the earliest to the latest. All on Japan roots. Don't set trees on the cheap French roots. They blight and are no good. The pears listed below are in their order of ripening.

I make a specialty of pear trees, and grow more than any other nursery in the State.

Be sure and set pear trees on Japan roots.

Prices for Pear Trees:

1 to 2 foot trees,	20c each,	\$1.90 per 10,	or \$18.00 per 100
2 to 3 foot trees,	25c each,	\$2.25 per 10,	or \$20.00 per 100
3 to 4 foot trees,	35c each,	\$3.25 per 10,	or \$30.00 per 100
4 to 5 foot trees,	50c each,	\$4.50 per 10,	or \$40.00 per 100

THE KOONCE PEAR. Also called the Sugar Pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.

PINE APPLE PEAR. Tree of very rapid growth. Free from disease. This year is being advertised all over the South. Gets ripe in August. Large yellow, fine for cooking.

LECONTE. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. On Japan roots. I have never seen a tree blight, Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August. For years we thought we could not grow the Leconte pear on account of blight. You can now grow it all over the South if grafted on Japan roots. A very fine pear.

THE GARBER. The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches, pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Gets ripe in August. Will hang on trees many days after ripe.

THE DIXIE PEAR. (Renamed Honey Dew by some.) The tree of the Dixie Pear is a very rapid grower. The branches are long and willowy, and are not easily broken but bend to the ground with its great loads of beautiful yellow pears. This pear does not have to be ripened like the Keiffer but is crisp and juicy right off the trees. Some people prefer them to eat raw to the best peaches. Where known it will sell at the highest price. The pears are as large as the Keiffer, but not so long; will not keep as well as the Keiffer but you can sell them for eating right off the trees. When I found it, it was just what I was looking for. Be sure and include some of the trees with your order.

LINCOLN. I stated in my catalog last season that the Lincoln pear was slow coming into bearing, but I have gotten several letters from parties I had sold to stating that the Lincoln pear bore very promptly for them and was the finest quality. Bright yellow, the pears make long slender limbs and the fruit does not blow off. It is said to never blight.

BOSC. In many pear growing regions this is the leader for quality. I grew a lot of the trees for the northern nursery trade; they sell them high, but you can have the trees at my regular price.

BARTLETT. The pear of quality. The trees sometimes blight even under



THE KEIFFER PEAR

the best conditions, but if you are willing to fight the blight here is the pear supreme.

THE KEIFFER PEAR. These grow very large and if budded or grafted on Japan roots never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the South. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the Pear of Plenty. The trees on Japan roots root very deeply. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to find trees that bear fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

Plant a Keiffer pear orchard. The trees bear quick. When the seeds in the pear turn black gather the pears and handle them carefully to not bruise. Put in barn or cellar out of the sunlight. They will ripen into the most delicious of all fruits. I see Keiffer pears

shipped from California and sold for five cents each. You can do just as well with them and make a small fortune off of a Keiffer pear orchard. They are a very profitable fruit to plant.

QUINCE

This fruit will grow most anywhere.

The trees are rather small shrubs. However, I have seen some as high as ten feet. They make even finer preserves than pears.

I have only one variety—the Orange. Large yellow. Price of trees, 25c each. Only small trees.



The Japanese Persimmon

THIS tree does fine on our red sandy lands. It also grows on bottom land but of course might get killed by frost on low lands. Makes a very beautiful tree for the yard. In the fall the trees are indeed striking. Set the trees twenty feet apart or 108 trees per acre. My original Eureka tree is now twenty-eight years old; it has lost a lot of its limbs, but still bears lots of fruit.

Prices on Trees:

1 to 2 foot, 40c each, or \$3.80 for 10, or per 100 \$35.00
 2 to 3 foot, 50c each, or \$4.80 for 10, or per 100 \$45.00
 3 to 4 foot, 60c each, or \$5.80 for 10, or per 100 \$55.00
 Eureka same price.

THE EUREKA PERSIMMON. Did you ever think what little things can sometimes change a man's life? About 28 years ago I was ordering a bill of fruit trees from a nurseryman. In order to make the bill out ten dollars I ordered two small persimmon trees. When they reached me they were about as thick as a pencil and not much longer. They were set out, however, and the second year one of them bore two fruits. The next year they together bore thirty-six fruits. The fruits were as large as oranges, at first a golden color, then deep red. I began to wake up. The fourth year one of the trees bore a bushel of fruit, the other one about one-half bushel. By this time I was good and awake. A man came along and advised me to set fifty acres of these persimmons at once. But there were no more Eureka trees in the world. As soon as I could propagate the trees I set a big orchard of them and am still setting Eureka trees. A man in California bought a few trees and when they came to bearing he bought enough trees to set 150 acres. These persimmons now bring from five to ten dollars a bushel on the Fort Worth market. Right here let me say that I was the one who start-

ed people to grow persimmon trees in Texas. Hundreds of nurserymen are now offering persimmon trees. Some of them will never bear. And some of them bear such poor fruit that you cannot sell it. I am selling my Eureka persimmon trees at a reasonable price and it will not pay you to set kinds that will not bear. I do not offer you anything but persimmon trees that I know will bear and make you a fortune if you set enough of them. I have been growing persimmons now longer than any other one in the State or probably in the United States. Get the best persimmon trees. The Eureka persimmon begins bearing the second year if the trees are given good attention. By the fourth year they will bear a bushel of persimmons. The trees are not large growers, but live a long time. At the time I set these trees I did not know anything about budding and grafting and the nurseryman sent me seedling trees. One of them does not make as large a tree as the other and I have always propagated from the largest growing tree. The Eureka tree will grow as far north as Missouri. It is the coming fruit for the South. If the persimmons are picked while firm and put in a cool place they

The persimmon is called the fruit of the gods in Japan

keep indefinitely. They are the greatest Christmas fruit for the kiddies you ever saw. They have a taste that can not be beaten. In a few more years whole car loads of persimmons will be shipped North from the South and they will bring big prices, too. These persimmons begin to get ripe in September; that is, they seem to have two ripening periods. About a fourth of the fruit will get ripe the first week in September. These early ripening fruits will not keep and are just for local market. The other fruits on the trees then grow very large and turn deep yellow by the first of November. They can then be gathered and sold as they get soft. If put in a warm room they will get soft quickly. Some people put them in a stove and get them hot through and through, then in a day or two they are nice and ripe and fit for a king. They will hang on the trees and get ripe until a hard frost, when they freeze they will all get ripe in a day or two. For this reason we gather them while they are still firm.

Description of Varieties

EUREKA. Here is a Japanese hybrid persimmon that originated on my place. I have sold thousands of the trees. It makes a very symmetrical growth, the leaves being very large. The fruit is large, tomato shaped—the most beautiful of all persimmons, being deep red several days before ripe. You cannot plant anything finer. Has stood the cold in Missouri.

THE NEW FUYU PERSIMMON.

Grows large as Eureka and bears fine crops. Flesh yellow and you can eat this persimmon any time. Has no more draw about it even when half grown than an apple. One of the choicest of all persimmons, but will not grow as far north as Eureka. Should be planted near the coast.

TAMOPAN. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The tree grows very rapidly and makes a fine shade tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

TANE NASHI. I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine.

H Y A K U M E. Large acorn-shaped. Not good as the others on account of lack of color.

In addition to the above varieties I have many others, but the ones I mentioned are proving best for me.

Miscellaneous

WIND BREAKS. Since we have cleared the timber off the wind has a clean sweep at our orchards. On cold nights the wind freezes the fruit and even later the sand blows against the trees so hard that the fruit often looks like hail had hit it. You can plant a row of poplars on the windy side. The sand nor winds do not affect them and they grow up straight and cause you to get a crop of fruit when your neighbor's fruit fails. To enable my customers to plant wind breaks I am growing some cheap Lombardy poplars. These will run two to three feet high when shipped, \$10.00 per hundred, or 10 for \$1.25. Plant these about six feet apart and do not prune them, and they will form a solid wall in a few years, and will protect your field crops as well as fruit.

RAFFIA for tying buds, vegetables, etc., 50c per pound, postpaid.

Fresh Fruit in Season

During the summer we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, pears, apples and crab apples. Write for prices.

American Honey Persimmon Seed

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine, fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the Magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear alone. The persimmons are liked

by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to get ripe the first of September and continue all fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about three inches deep. These persimmons are so much better than the old

wild persimmon that you can sell them on the market. The seed are sure to grow. Plant them around the house or in the field for shade, for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested 25 cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 25c.

You do not have to figure the postage or express. We pay it.



The Apricot

IT was for years thought that the apricot would not bear in this country. I have been testing out many varieties. Some of them bear very abundantly and some do not bear at all. All the kinds I list have proved regular bearers. If you can, plant your apricots in the yard around the house, on clay spots in your orchard or along the road. The fruit sells more readily than anything else of its season.

Prices on Apricot Trees

- 1 to 2 feet, 25c each; ten for \$2.25
- 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; ten for \$3.25
- 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; ten for \$4.50
- 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each; ten for \$9.00

EARLY GOLDEN. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year.

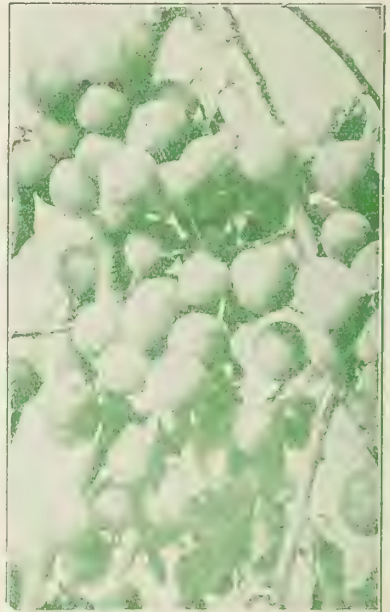
CLUSTER. A sure bearing apricot. Rather small with red cheek. The trees get to be a mound of fruit some seasons.

MOORPARK. Yellow with red cheek. Fine tree and good fruit.

ROYAL. Makes a big thrifty tree. The fruit is pale yellow. Quality is as fine as an apricot can be. With me the Royal does not bear regular, but when it does bear it is so good that all other kinds have to give it the right of way.

Apricots usually sell for twice as much on the market as plums and peaches. For this reason and because they are so delicious an orchard of them will pay. If given plenty of room the trees will grow very large and one tree will bear several bushels.

THE NEW APRICOT. A few years ago I sold this apricot but the trees are so very difficult to propagate that I have not had it in my catalog lately. There is no doubt that this is one of the best and surest apricots of all. Medium size yellow, very sweet, no



CLUSTER APRICOT

strings and very seldom misses a crop. One of the good fruits. I can't promise any certain size. The young trees are cooked and rough and that is the kind of apricot tree that bears. Price of trees, \$1.00 each.

The Fig

Prices on figs: Figs, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten, \$35.00 per 100.

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found that they could be raised as far north as New York. I have two acres of figs. There are no two acres on my place that pay any better. Have my fig plants set twelve feet apart each way. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. But it must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not kill, the above yield can be doubled. My fig plants will bear the year after being set.

Description of Varieties

MAGNOLIA. A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year. Figs are large, straw colored. This as well as my other varieties will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the North. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

ISCHIA. A vigorous growing fig. Ornamental. The fruit is light green outside and right bright red inside. It has a delicious sweetness hard to describe.

HIRTU JAPAN FIG. Will bear in four months after planting. The small trees will be literally covered with dark

blue or brown figs. This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees. It is claimed by planting this fig more figs can be grown to the acre than from any other fig plant.

CELESTE or CELESTIAL. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

The fig is a mild laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs and throw physics to the dogs.



Grapes

THE fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact, it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys how we roamed the creeks hunting for wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit. If your grape vines have died or you have made a failure in planting grapes, don't give up; plant a few of our new vines.

Prices on grape vines

Niagra, Concord, Worden, Delaware, Goethe, Campbells Early, Moore's Early, Catawba; each 15c, per 10, \$1.30. Per 100, \$12.00
Carman, Muench, Bailey, Marguerite, Edna, Virginia Dare, American
35c each 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00.

Why not sit under your own vine and fig tree?

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist and bird lover, made his fortune growing grapes. Another good point about grapes is that they can be grown on the edge of a desert. Grapes like dry weather and that is the kind we have here in the South mostly.

MOORES EARLY. One of the very earliest of all black grapes. Medium or large. Good quality and a wonderful bearer.

MOORES DIAMOND. Early white grape. Very compact. Fine.

CHAMPANEL. Very large, early black fine for black land. A very popular grape with juice men.

VIRGINIA DARE. Similiar to a grape called Fern. Late, dark red, with red juice. Vigorous grower. A bright sparkling juice and champagne is now made from this grape.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Very early, first of July. Dark purplish black. Large berries, good quality. Fine for wine and shipping and a good table grape. We have been thinking of adding this to our list of grapes for several years, but this is the second year I have offered the plants. In some places the plants are sold very high, but I make the same price on them that I do on Concord.

CHAMPION. Very early, in fact one of the earliest of all grapes. Large black. This grape has proved so successful in some places that I have decided to add it to my list. If you have the Champion grape you are sure to want more for the early market. Ships well, sells well.

THE BAILEY GRAPE. Gets ripe about July 20th. Large black, bunches often shouldered. The vines are not as vigorous as Carman, but fine to plant, for a grape that gets ripe early.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE. The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

R. W. MUNSON. Very large, early, black grape. Has strong growing vine and should be planted at least twelve feet apart. The leaves are very large and make a beautiful arbor grape.

AMERICA. An early, black grape. Vines are hardy, live for years. This



CARMAN GRAPE

grape must be planted near some other kind or it will not bear.

WORDEN. Large black grape. Seedling of Concord, but earlier, and all the grapes ripen at once. Succeeding fine in some parts of Texas.

EDNA. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes I grow. The vines are vigorous, the grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large clear white. I have seen the bunches a foot long and single bunches weighing over a pound. This grape sells in any market and sells in competition to the finest grapes shipped from California. Truly a show grape.

NIAGARA. The large, white grape that is much raised over the country. The vines bear very abundantly.

CONCORD. This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought. It gets ripe very late though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July first. Really ripe from 15th of August until September. Large black, thick hull. Fine for juice. Vine hardy. Good quality when well ripened. One big advantage is that birds do not bother it so badly.

Grapes bring a better price every year.

THE CARMAN GRAPE. Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. No insect ever bothers them. Will grow on any kind of soil. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. In fact, a cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I ever saw. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

The vines will live from twenty to fifty years. Plant twelve feet apart in the rows.

The Carman grape begins to get ripe about August 10th, and will hang on the vines after getting ripe for several weeks.

The below grape plants, 35c each, \$2.75 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

VINEFERIA GRAPES. Last season and the season before we had many calls for seedless grape vines, so many that I am offering the European grapes for the first time.

THOMPSON, SEEDLESS. This grape can be grown in many sections over the eastern states, in other places it fails. Vines vigorous, large golden yellow grapes, no seeds.

MUSCAT. Sweet, light yellow, late season; a standard in California. Fine where one irrigates. Takes dry climate.

MISSION. Has been grown for hun-

dreds of years in the dry western country. Berries small, black, fine. It does well here for me and I recommend it to anyone living in a dry climate and wanting a fine table grape.

GROS COLMAN. Large, round, one of the largest of all grapes. Does well around El Paso. A friend sent me a lug of these grapes two years ago that simply beggared description. Can be grown in the dry regions of Southwest Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

SCUPPERNONG or MUSCADINE TYPE. The Scuppernong or Muscadine type Grape is entirely southern. The vines are not hardy very far north, but do wonderfully well all over the South. The fruit is not borne in bunches as are other grapes, but are produced in clusters. This type of grape is well adapted for trellis work as it makes a strong, vigorous growth.

PRICES: Two-year plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

SCUPPERNONG. The best known of its family. Large bronze fruit, sweet pulpy flesh. Bears abundantly in clusters.

JAMES. Produces the largest fruit which is black in color, very juicy and sweet.

THOMAS. Fruit medium size; dark red, very juicy. Excellent for making grape juice.

Male Muscadines, 50c each.

MORE ABOUT GRAPES

(By J. R. Ballou, in Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News)

I read in your paper an article by J. E. Fitzgerald on grape culture. Mr. Fitzgerald stated he had vines seven feet long with a bunch of grapes at every joint;

I am a grape grower, and if Mr. Fitzgerald has young growth showing a bunch of grapes at every joint he has something I have never seen. I do not mean old vines spurred at every joint; I mean new growth.

Six to nine inches is a joint; that means fourteen bunches to the vine. I have grown forty-two bunches on an old vine seven feet long spurred back with the same grape he has, which is the Carman.

I have handled a vineyard and sold \$550 worth of grapes from one and one-tenth acres of Carman grapes, the land measured with a tape. I have cut forty-five bushels from one row 145 yards long and have cut 130 pounds from one three-year-old vine. All of the above from the variety of Carman. I have grown Concord, but they do not ripen evenly on the bunch in this section.

CHINESE DATE or JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears abundantly of brown fruits about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog feed than any other tree. It is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. Price, 50c each.

Get a start of the Aulo Berry.

Black and Dew Berries

THE YOUNG OR AULO BERRY

This new berry is a cross between the Logan and Austin Dewberry. At least the originator wrote to me that it was this cross. The berry originated in Louisiana. It is the berry it seems Luther Burbank dreamed about. About 12 years ago Mr. Burbank ordered a few of every berry plant I listed in my catalog. He was making crosses and trying to get a cross between the Logan and some other berry. But his dream never came true. The Young Berry is probably the most remarkable berry in the world. It has the flavor of the Logan Berry and is the biggest of all berries. It is mild and sweet.

Strawberries are good but you want some sugar and cream with them. The Young Berry it seems lacks nothing. It is just as good as a fruit can be. You can eat them right off the vine. It is always well up off the ground and never gets dirty. It is the most productive berry ever found. On June 29 appeared a news item in the Pacific Rural Press stating that in Santa Cruz county, Calif., the Young Berries were producing from 1200 to 1500 three gallon crates per acre. I do not know how much they produce for me but the vines are just a mound of the big berries. Every one is on the vine that can get on it. If a man can clear ten cents per gallon from them they will pay several hundred dollars per acre. If the weather is not wet they can be shipped several hundred miles. They are firm, also it cans better than any other berry and does not shrink.

It gets ripe from the first to the middle of June.

Price of plants, 15c each, \$7.35 per hundred.

THE LAWTON BERRY. I have had this berry on my place several different times and have bought it from East Texas and Ohio. It was at one time called the Robinson Berry.

Plants grow up straight about four feet high. Said to be fine for canning. So far I have never managed to get it to bear enough. Makes from one to two hundred gallons per acre. Price

of plants, \$2.65 per hundred, \$25 per thousand.

BURBANK THORNLESS BERRIES. The vines of these are just as smooth as a sweet potato vine. They trail on the ground at first but after



awhile grow up into a great mound four feet high. They have blue blooms and continue to bloom from May 1 until July. The plants and leaves are

The Early Wonder Berry is a winner. Goor wherever tried.

white and look like a dusty miller. Some people mistake them for a dusty miller. The first year I had them they seemed to set imperfect berries. The Old Himilay is the only berry that blooms as late as they do and I made the statement a few years ago that if this berry were set near the Himilay I believed it would bear better. Two years ago I set some plants on this plan and have been treated to the surprise of my life. The thing went right the other way to what I thought it would for my Himalaya berry plants that I had always thought were a failure were a sight to behold this year. I have had bunches of Himalaya berries with one hundred and fifty big berries on them. If I carried a friend by the Himalaya berry plants he stopped right there and would eat all he wanted for he would say they were the best tasted berries he ever saw. If you set these two plants as a yard plant they make pretty plants with their contrast of light and green leaves and the Burbank with its big clusters of blooms. Or if you have some deep moist sand out in the field by all means plant a half dozen of each. They should be fifteen feet apart and in moist land. Half, or a dozen of plants will make oodles of berries. The flavor of the two berries is distinct and they fairly melt in the mouth, each berry means another one. They get ripe the last of June or the first of August. I take off my hat to the Burbank and Himilay.

The Burbank begins to get ripe about the middle of July and continues on through August. Don't set them on dry natured land unless you can irrigate. 35c each.

THE HIMALAY BERRY. Is discussed above under Burbank. The canes grow thirty feet long and do not die back like other berries. Can be grown on a trellis. If planted as I described above will delight any one. But it must have the Burbank near it. Both these berries do not die back but continue to grow larger and larger. Plants, 25c each.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. The practical berry grower, who grows berries to supply a home market, needs fine

berries from the very first of the season to the last. To supply an abundance of berries after Early Wonder is gone I know nothing better than the Austin dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries very large. I have seen Austin berries nearly as large as a small hen egg. In South Texas they grow this berry to ship, but I consider it a local market berry. W. J. Schultz, a local planter of Brown county, Texas, says this berry never fails to pay a hundred dollars per acre for his local market, but of course, in our small western towns, our local markets are limited. 10c each, 75c for 10, \$1.50 for 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

THE ROGERS DEWBERRY. The earliest of all known dewberries. Does exceedingly well along the coast. Makes a very rank growth. Prices, same as Austin.

THE CHESTNUT DEWBERRY. A very dainty berry. Very early and quality fine. Price of plants, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00.

AUSTIN THORNLESS DEWBERRY. While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has very few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

THE EARLY WONDER BERRY. Since I brought out the Early Wonder Berry about 20 years ago it has been given at least a dozen different names. With one it will be Gas and Windys berry. With another Brown's Early Wonder, and all down the line. But the fact that they all give it a new name and try to claim it proves that it is a fine berry. The Early Wonder is a very large berry, easily picked; the seeds are very small; almost seedless. It is one of the very best berries. It is doing well all over the country. I have never sold anyone any plants that did not please. Plants, 10c each, 90c for 10, 100 for \$3.00, and 1,000 for \$20.00. If you take as many as three hundred of my berry plants you can have them at the thousand rate.

Plant a few Franquette Walnuts. They make a pretty tree.

THE M'DONALD BERRY. I have sold thousands of these plants and they are popular everywhere. McDonald is a very early berry, often having ripe berries in a month after it blooms. The berries are firm and will keep many days, making it a good shipper. The

blooms are self sterile and must be pollinated. Early Wonder is the best berry to plant near it. When properly pollinated it will bear as high as twelve quarts to the plant. Nearly all the berries on a plant get ripe at once. Price of plants same as Early Wonder.



STRAWBERRIES

These cannot be grown much west of Fort Worth without irrigation. I offer three kinds. Klondike and Lady Thompson are the best of all spring bearers for this country. The Mastodon Everbearing is the best everbearer I have found. Prices on strawberry plants:

Klondike and Lady Thompson, 10c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000. Everbearing, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, or \$10.00 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

A dozen plants will supply a family with a very delicious vegetable in the early spring. It is peculiar that few Texas people know the possibilities of asparagus. Yet it will grow to perfection anywhere in Texas. Easy to plant and easy to cultivate. Just plow out a list and set the plants in the bottom of it. Cover with two or three inches of dirt. As the plants grow rake more dirt on them, or if you have barn lot manure put on a lot of that. I have Washington and Palmetto varieties. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$10.00 per thousand.

RHUBARB

I am offering only Victoria Rhubarb. You can set plants of this any time during the winter or until March and have pies by May. Rhubarb makes as good pies as apples. The Victoria has very large leaves and is useful as an ornamental plant. We have measured leaves two feet across. Requires deep rich soil and good cultivation. I recommend this for the plains section of Texas. Ten plants will make pie filling for a family. Very strong plants, five for 55c, ten plants for 95c. If you want to plant Rhubarb for market, 100 plants for \$8.35.

KUDZU

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. I offer only sucker plants. Ten plants .85c, 100 plants \$4.65.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. I have found this to be one of the very best orchard plants. I plant about every third middle in my peach orchard to sweet clover. It builds up the soil and attracts the bees. The plants are a little hard to get started. At first I planted them in rows like turnip seed and cultivated the clover. After one

row is grown in a field it will soon seed the rest of the orchard and will nearly come up all over the orchard. Then we leave a middle occasionally and let the clover take it.

Price of seed prepaid, 35c per pound, ten pounds, \$2.00. I do not have scarified seed and can not see that is any better than the other.

NOTICE—Be sure and address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

Pecan Trees



Pecan tree sold by us to Dr. Ira T. Clemons, Comanche, Texas, in 1919. See testimonial, Page 5.

The Pecan

AN INVESTMENT FOR LIFE AND ETERNITY

I claim the distinction of having set the first budded pecan tree ever set in this county. I have pecan trees in bearing on my place thirty and forty feet high that I set out myself. I was the first to learn and bud pecan trees thirty years ago. And during this time I have done much experimenting with the pecan.

To say a tree will live for eternity is saying a right smart but as far as we are concerned, a pecan tree will live always. If you have good land and set a pecan tree this winter it is likely to be there two hundred years unless it is killed in some way. There are plenty of pecan trees on the creek in San Saba and other counties that must have been growing when Columbus discovered America. As an investment nothing can beat them. One tree bears six hundred dollars worth of nuts a year. Judge Poindexter, a well known lawyer at Cleburne, Texas, owned a pecan tree that he sold on an average of \$125 worth of nuts from a year. No one is likely to plant an orchard that all the trees will do this, but this shows what can be done.

I have been experimenting with the pecan for twenty-seven years. I grafted the first Burkett pecan tree ever grafted and set the first grafted trees ever set out in this country. During this time I have reached three conclusions.

First I have found beyond a doubt that it does not pay to cut the top off a pecan trees when they are set out. The pecan as far as I know is different to all other trees. If the top is cut off the tree when it is first set, it seems the end of the tree begins in some way to canker. The trees will often die back to the ground. Some times it will put out small leaves but the leaves finally die.

Today a man died in our city hospital on the 25th of June from Pneumonia. He had been thrown out of a car. The fellow was a big strong man. He would never have had pneumonia if he had not have been hurt.

The pecan tree is weakened because it is dug up. The cut place gives disease germs a place to enter. My experiments have convinced me that half the pecan trees that die from transplanting die because the tops are cut. You will now understand why a pecan tree dies back to where it is budded. The budded place forms a joint and in any kind of a tree a disease does not pass a joint so easily. Another reason for not cutting the tops off is because the top and roots of a pecan tree makes alternate

growth. The roots grow a while then the top grows awhile. If the top is cut out of a new set pecan tree, it will sometimes grow faster trying to grow a new top. It grows at the expense of the root system. On the other hand, if the top is not cut out, the root system grows first; it forms a new root system and at the end of three years will be twice as large as it would have been if the top had been cut off.

The people who have had my catalogue during the last few years know that I have not been advocating cutting pecans back to set them. Since I pay the express on all shipments, I will have to be out more money not to cut the tops from pecan trees, but I had rather pay more and send you all the trees than to cut two-thirds of the top off to save the express.

In the future, if you buy pecan trees from me, you will get the whole tree or if any is cut off it will be the root. If the top is not cut off the root will grow first anyway.

Another thing I have learned about a pecan and this also applies to a persimmon. Both trees like to be set in land that has been disturbed very little or just as little as possible. They take hold of loose earth very slowly. For this reason I advise the use of a post hole digger in setting these trees. Dig the holes as deep as you can with the digger then you can take a crow

Send for budding and grafting knife list. Our knives are the best yet.

bar and punch the hole deep enough to take the tap root. If you dig a big hole the trees are apt to refuse to put out in the Spring until the soil again becomes compact. Do not use any fertilizer around or in the holes, lots of these trees are killed by fertilizer. The pecan will rosette if fertilizer is used even if it does not die outright.

Another thing I want to mention is the quick bearing pecan trees we see whooped so. Now all nurserymen know the schemes to use in the nursery to throw any trees into bearing some cut part of the roots of the pecan trees in August. This stunts them and causes them to put on a crop of pecans the next year. Then he shows visitors how quick his pecan trees bear. In the first place in the nursery is not the place for a tree to bear. If a tree starts the bearing process in the nursery when you set it in your orchard it has to turn back and re-start the growth process. If you start to town and after you are nearly there have to go back after something, it will take you longer to get to town. We see pictures of little trees bearing these trees are stunted in some way to make them bear. Some claim they are bred up.

When you set them in your orchard they will grow right off and be bearing almost before you think about it.

PRICES ON PECAN TREES:

BUDDED TREES OF THE EASTERN VARIETIES: Stuart, Success, Schley, Delmas, Money Maker.

- 1 to 2 ft. trees, 90c each, 10 for \$ 8.00, 100 for \$ 65.00
- 2 to 3 ft. trees, \$1.25 each, 10 for \$10.00, 100 for \$ 80.00
- 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$2.00 each, 10 for \$15.00, 100 for \$125.00
- 4 to 5 ft. trees, \$2.50 each, 10 for \$20.00, 100 for \$150.00
- 5 to 6 ft. trees, \$3.00 each, 10 for \$25.00, 100 for \$180.00
- 6 to 7 ft. select, \$4.00 each, 7 to 8 ft. select, \$5.00 each

BUDDED TREES OF THE WESTERN VARIETIES: Burkett, Halbert, Texas Prolific.

- 1 to 2 ft. \$1.25 each, 10 for \$12.00, 100 for \$ 90.00
- 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$14.00, 100 for \$125.00
- 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 each, 10 for \$20.00, 100 for \$175.00, 5 to 6 ft. \$4.00 each, 10 for \$35.00
- 4 to 5 ft. \$3.00 each, 10 for \$25.00 6 to 7 ft. \$5.00 each 7 to 8 ft. \$7.00 each

Description of Varieties

BURKETT. Large, thin shell, and very productive. Very fine for the west. Will do well on the plains and in New Mexico. Nearly round.

HALBERT. Very prolific. Does well on shallow soil. Shell very thin. Medium to small size. The Halbert pecan is one of my favorites because it bears

The fig is a very ornamental tree. The fruit is delicious.

every year, stands heat and drouth, grows on most any kind of soil. The trees come into bearing very quickly; a tree left over in the nursery row will nearly always bear.

This is a good rule to go by: If you live east of Dallas, plant more eastern varieties; if west, then plant Halbert and Burkett. The Stuart does well in Missouri and maybe farther north. There are exceptions to all rules.

The STUART Pecan. An eastern variety, but in some places in the west it is doing well. Seems to like low moist soil. The pecans are large, long thick shelled. Thick shells have an advantage, the pecans will keep longer. The trees should be headed back when they begin to put out the long branches. The Stuart pecan sets its catkins before the blooms get ready to open for that reason, a Stuart tree never bears well alone. Some people in this country think Stuart is the best of all. Others claim they would not have it.

The trees I send you are young, vigorous and full of life. They will bear quick.

Iron, wood and all other materials expand during hot weather. The pores in a pecan trees expands; so if you can, it will pay you to irrigate your pecan trees during the hottest weather in August. See that they get plenty of water then and you can nearly double the size of the nuts. One man I know, irrigates his pecan in August and gives each tree one pound of nitrate soda. He raises show pecans. Try it. They will drink up the moisture and fertilizer when the weather is hot like a hot biscuit will take up butter.

It is getting to be the custom to dissolve a pound of nitrate in a barrel of water and pour around pecan and peach trees during hot weather. This is fine for both trees.

SUCCESS. A large nut, 45 to 50 per pound. In Arizona where it is extremely hot, they irrigate this through the summer and produce nuts that are simply immense. Thin shell and separates well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land here in and near Stephenville. Nearly round.

DELMAS. A long, thin shell nut very delicious, late to ripen. Will do well on low land. The tree has very large leaves and is an ornamental as well as useful tree.

SCHLEY. Considered the best in quality of all pecans. Grows very well in this country, but a standard in the east. The shell is extremely thin. Runs about fifty nuts to the pound.

MONEY MAKER. A good tree to plant with Stuart. A wonderful bearer. Some years the trees overbear. Large round shell thin and brittle. Does not keep well, but its great bearing qualities make it desirable as an eastern kind. Likes low moist dark land. The trees I send you are not old things that have been stunted in the nursery. They will bear quick.

A strong, vigorous boy can get his tonsils or appendix removed without hardly missing the time from school. A strong, vigorous tree can be transplanted and keep right on growing. But a tree that has been stunted to make it bear in the nursery row is old before its time. Just common sense that is all.



STEPHENVILLE STATE BANK
Stephenville, Texas

June 27, 1928.

To whom it may concern:

This will serve to advise that we have known Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for a lifetime, the past 15 or 20 years of which we have had considerable business with him; have always found him prompt in fulfilling his promises. He has been and is now engaged in the nursery business and has been selling in almost every state in the United States, and we have yet to learn of any complaint from any customer of his.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald to you.

Yours very truly,
L. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

Joe Fitzgerald Pays The Express and Postage

WALNUTS

FRANQUETTE. Practically the same as the English walnut, but came from France. The hardest of this strain of nuts. Trees grow fast and bear early. Makes tall spreading trees. Fine for shade and bear fine nuts. We have only grafted and budded trees. Budded on black walnut. 1 to 2 ft. 85c, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.75.

JAPAN WALNUT. Trees grow very fast and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English walnut. Small trees, 50c each.

BLACK WALNUT. Makes a very fine shade and bears very abundantly of large hard-shelled nuts. Grows anywhere. Small seedlings, 35c each.

BLACK WALNUT. We now have two black walnuts that are a wonderful improvement over the old black walnut. The nuts are very large and you can crack them with a hammer and remove the meat whole. They can be peeled as fast if not faster than pecans. The trees grow fast, come into bearing in three or four years. They make a fine yard and shade tree and the walnuts are so large they make a tree that attracts everyone's attention. Price of black walnut trees: Ohio and Thomas, budded, 1 to 2 ft. 75c, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.15.

BUTTER NUTS. Very hardy. A tall spreading tree with broad green leaves. The trees are a thing of beau-

ty. Large nutritious nuts. I am only offering small seedling plants, 50c each.

CHESTNUTS. A very important commercial product. Makes a large, spreading tree that is worth a place in any yard as an ornament. If you ever saw a chestnut tree you know they are a thing of beauty. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 75c. We do not graft chestnuts.



CHESTNUT



Shade Trees

SYCAMORE. To my way of thinking the most beautiful and romantic tree in the world and a tree that is used for shade and wood all over the globe. You remember a man climbed a sycamore tree to look at Christ. Also God once saw a man caring for the Sycamore trees and made him a ruler of nations. A few years ago I was crossing a desert out in the west. The land was hot and dry and parched. I came to a low place and a grove of sycamore trees. The most beautiful shades I ever saw. In this shade a cool, beautiful spring bubbled up. If you want a shade, plant a sycamore, then rest assured that you have the prettiest tree of all. Seems to do the best in sandy land.

2 to 3 feet, 35c or ten for \$2.50. 3 to 4 feet 60 or 10 for \$5.00; 4 to 5 feet, 85c or ten for \$8.50, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.10 or 10 for \$10.00. Big trees two inches through, \$2.50 each.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD. A very long-lived shade tree; very hard wood; large round leaves making a dense shade. It is not a quick grower. The first tree to bloom in Spring; has very pretty red flowers which last a few weeks. Price, 4 to 6 feet, each 75c; 8 to 10 feet, each \$1.05.

The Jujube is fine for chickens and hogs.

ONLY THE SMALLEST
SIZE SHADES CAN BE
SENT BY MAIL.

WEeping WILLOW. A well-known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yards or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by all as very beautiful. 2 to 3 foot trees 25c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

WILD PERSIMMON. Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees, 25c each; 3 to 4 foot, 35c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$2.00 each.

UMBRELLA CHINA. One of the greatest shade trees for the South. Grows in any kind of soil and not affected by any disease. Do not try to transplant large trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.



WEeping WILLOW



LOMBARDY POPLARS

LOMBARDY POPLARS. A tall growing tree of the cottonwood family.

Try a few of my roses.

Stands the hardest sandstorms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 or 4 foot trees 35c each, 10 for \$2.50; 4 to 5 foot size trees 50c each, or ten for \$3.50.

NEW CHINESE LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall grower, branches erect and closely pressed to the trunk. Foliage dark green. Similar to Lombardy Poplar. 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

AILEANTHUS

GLANDULOSA. (Tree of Heaven). Extremely rapid grower, open-headed tree; valuable for street planting as it stands smoke and dust well. Fruit clusters often very highly colored, 3 to 4 foot, 35c each, ten for \$3.00; 4 to 6 foot, 60c each, ten for \$5.00.

CORNUS-DOGWOOD

These plants are specially valuable for their colored berries in Fall and Winter, and for the high coloring of the bark. All have good foliage, too. Another point is that they will thrive in the shade. Fine for grouping; grow 8 to 10 feet in height.

AMOMUM (Silky Dogwood). White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark.

LUTEA (Yellow Twigged Dogwood)—Golden yellow branches which afford striking contrast to the other varieties.

SIBERICA (Coral Dogwood). Branches bright red, making an effective contrast in Winter landscapes.

STOLONIFERA (Red-Osier Dogwood.)—Heavily branches and spreading, the small white berries lasting into Winter. The bark is bright red and very striking.

Prices, all varieties of Dogwood:

18 to 24 inches, each 35c, 10 for \$3.00
2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 10 for \$4.00
3 to 4 feet, each 65c, 10 for \$6.00

MIMOSA.

We are asked more times what this tree is than any other question by visitors to the nursery. This tree comes from Africa and is entirely different to any of our usual trees. It looks like a tree fern. It belongs to the mesquite family and that means it will grow anywhere. Everyone will want at least one of these interesting trees. 2 to 4 foot specimens, each 95c; 4 to 5 ft. \$1.25 each.

On August 25, 1928, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson said in the "Progressive Farmer": "We were all tremendously excited over the first blooming of the mimosas and so were the bees and humming birds. Mimosas are more like

giant ferns than trees and grow rapidly, while the only tree that surpassed them in length of blossoming season is the crepe myrtle. Covered with pink flowers they look like giant bouquets.

FLOWERING WILLOW

A willow that stands the dryest weather, covered with pink flowers. Beautiful, thrifty, 3 to 4 foot trees 50c.

BLACK LOCUST. Grows well in West Texas. Same price as Poplars.

CHINESE ELM. I have noticed one thing, when everybody gets to whooping a certain thing it proves often to be a fake. The Chinese Elm is not proving to be as good a tree as they said it was though it does tolerably well. About like a locust or not quite as good. Has a way of dying very suddenly. One lady told me that three she had died promptly at fifteen minutes after one o'clock.

I wrote the above description of the Chinese Elm last season. I have received dozens of letters from people out on the plains and other places stating that the Chinese Elm is doing fine. One man came two hundred and twenty-five miles after some trees. It seems where cotton dies it does not do so well, but in other places it is a favorite. For this reason I am growing a big stock of trees. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 65c; 4 to 5 ft., 80c; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each. Larger trees \$2.00 each.

NOTICE—Be sure and address your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

A Canna bed is a thing of beauty. We can help you get one.

WEIGELA DIERVILLA. The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for groupings and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. Price 35c each.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Price 35c each.

CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*) This shrub grows 3 to 5 ft., has good foliage till late in fall; graceful, arching branches studded with small clusters of dark red berries that remain all winter. The small green flowers in August are inconspicuous. Endures shade and dry soil. Excellent for banks to prevent erosion, 25c each.

CREPE MYRTLE. We are now making a specialty of this one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Grows and blooms in the dryest places. We have three colors: Pink, Red and Purple. Better order one of each. Small plants 1 to 2 feet, 35c each; Heavy plants, 75c each.

RED SALVIA GREGII. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub, 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants, 1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c; 3-year, 60c.

NANDINA. Here is a shrub from Japan that has gained immense popularity all over the South where it has been planted. Of very graceful upright habit of growth, in the spring the foliage is light green and has tiny blossoms; in the fall the foliage turns a fiery red and stays that way all winter; this, together with the bunches of red berries it produces in profusion offers a treat to anyone who has never

seen one. Indispensable in any landscape planting, as it gives an original effect in your planting.

8 to 10 inch plants (puddled roots)	\$.70
12 to 14 inch plants (puddled roots)	1.00
18 to 24 inch plants balled and burlapped	2.25
3 to 4 foot plants, balled and burlapped specimens	5.00

CHERRY LAUREL. A well known native evergreen. Compact glistening green foliage of medium size. Very attractive as foundation planting. It also is effective for formal planting when sheared in standard, pyramidal or other shape. Balled, 12 to 18 inch, \$2.50 each.

CANNAS

The Canna is a very beautiful flower and the newer varieties are truly grand. The plants should, in all cases, be taken up after the first frost, divided, dried and stored in dry sand and in a place where frost will not kill the tubers. In the Spring they should be set out in well prepared ground. By leaving the old plants in the ground the flowers soon deteriorate. 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

DAVID HARUM. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet, growth sturdy, flowers similar to King Humbert, but color is reddish yellow orange.

ALEMANIA. The giant flowered Canna. The outer petals are scarlet, with a very broad, golden yellow border; inside of bloom is scarlet and dark red.

AUSTRIA (New). The gorgeous new orchid-flowered. Flowers of immense size, 1 to 6 inches across. Color golden yellow.

DAVID HARUM. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet, growth sturdy, habit flowers similar to King Humbert, but color is reddish yellow orange.

EUREKA. The best white canna for all purposes, large substantial flowers, very freely produced on strong vigorous plants.

FEUERMEER. Dark red, medium height, good bloomer.

FIRE BIRD (*Oiseau de Feu*). A medium height, green foliage canna, with very bright scarlet flowers.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Of dwarf habit, green foliage; very pale yellow, crimson spotted flowers of large size. Exquisite.

HUMBERT. Very interesting and unique. Part yellow and part red blooms and both green and bronze foliage is often found in the same plant.

KING HUMBERT. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet. The finest bronze-leaved Canna. A gorgeous thing. An orange scarlet flower streaked with crimson and gold. True orchid type.

MRS. ALFRED CONRAD. One of the very best cannas in commerce today. Large, exquisitely shaded salmon, pink flowers in great abundance, upright stalks.

RICHARD WALLACE. Canary yellow, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

WYOMING. Orange purple, purple foliage. 5 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

CALADIUM or ELEPHANT EAR. (Victoria rhubarb is prettier; see page 20 for prices.) Price Caladium, each 25c, \$1.85 per 10.

HEDGES—

CAPE JASMINE. A plant with glossy green leaves and white blooms. Very beautiful and noted for its fragrance.

Can be used as a hedge plant or used as specimen plants. One of the most attractive plants in our nursery. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; balled, \$2.00 each.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. One to three foot plants, each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, or \$8.00 per hundred.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. Small leaves, very dense. Is growing in popularity. A fine hedge; plants same price as California.

HIRTU JAPAN FIGS. If these can be planted two or three feet apart and kept well watered they will make the prettiest of all hedges and bear very abundantly of delicious figs, thus paying for the work of watering the hedge. 50c each, \$4 per 10, or \$25 per 100.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A small growing shrub with glistening green leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundations of a house or just one plant alone is thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 50c each, or \$4.50 for 10.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. Noted because it came from the Holy Land. It is said that there are now only a few of these cedars left in that country. Small plants, \$1.00 each; 2 foot, balled, \$2.50.

CEDRUS DEODORA. If you have ever been out in the Rocky Mountains you have surely seen the blue spruce and wished for one. I have never gotten one of them to grow in our dry hot country, but I have found a plant that is really prettier and grows after once started in the driest places. The Cedrus Deodora grows thirty or forty feet tall, light green, perfect pyramid. If you get one of these started in your yard, it will be admired by everyone. The finest of all evergreens. One or two foot plants, \$2.00 each. We take great care in packing these plants. Do not let the roots get dry. Plants balled, \$3.00 each.



CEDRUS DEODORA

It is better to have evergreens balled and burlapped. In this way you lose very little growth and the plants are sure to live. We cannot send balled plants by mail, and make an extra charge for balling them.

Try the new race of plums. Sure bearers

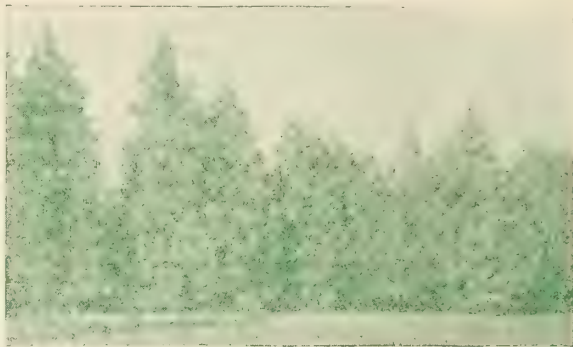
ARIZONA CYPRESS. Grows like a weed and stands the hottest weather. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens. Good for a cemetery. Six to twelve-inch plants, 50c each; 1 to 2 foot, \$2.00 each, balled.

PINES. I have a pine that seems to be very hardy and will grow in reasonably dry land; will grow almost anywhere any other shrub will grow. I recommend this for West Texas or anywhere that you want to have a pine in your yard. Young trees well rooted, about one foot high, \$1.50 each, balled, \$2.50 each.

RED CEDAR. Well known evergreen that grows up in cone shape. Very hardy, will grow almost anywhere. Fine for the back yard or wind break. A beauty on a lawn. Plants about one foot high, 50c each; 2 ft. \$1.50 each, 3 ft., \$3.00 each, balled, \$4.00 each.

ROSE DALE ARBORVITAE. A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramid shape. Very beautiful in early Spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price 6-inch plants, 35c; 1-ft plants 75c each; 2-ft., balled, \$2.00.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE. This cedar can be grown, if kept pruned, into a tall tree. Small plants, 25c each; 1 to 2 foot, 75c each; 2 to 3 foot, \$1.00 balled \$2.00.



RED CEDAR

Ornamental Vines and Shrubs

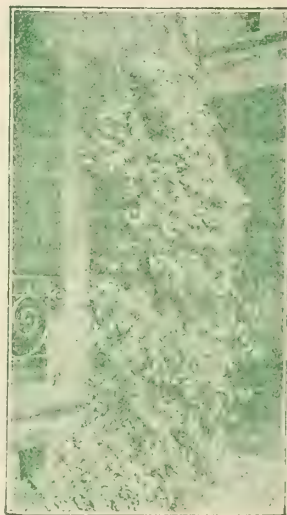
HONEYSUCKLE, RED AND YELLOW. A beautiful, well known vine. Loved by everyone. 50c each.

CLEMATIS. A rather rare vine. Bears just simply a mound of white flowers. Something beautiful. 50c each.

BLUE WISTERIA. The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, dryest places. Fine for covering a wall. Bloom all summer, large clusters of blue flowers. Some sell the plants at \$1.00 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 50c each.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) 35c each.

ANTIGNON LEPTOPUS (Pink Vine, Rose on the Mountain, or Queen's Crown.) The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from time it starts to bloom until frost. In South Texas it will start in June. In Central Texas in July, and in North Texas it does not start until August.



NOTICE—Be sure to address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

PLANT A FEW FRANUETTE WALNUTS. THEY MAKE A PRETTY TREE

Plant the roots in Spring after ground warms up, or earlier if protected by mulch. The roots are slow to start, and vine first year will not show above ground until quite late in Spring, but develops rapidly and covers well by mid-summer. Dig up the roots in fall, or cover ground with frost-proof mulch. Price of roots, 35c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BARBERRY—BERBERIS THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry). One of the most valuable general-purpose shrubs offered. It is of dwarf habit of growth. Will grow in semi-shady, moist or dry locations. Leaves small, bright green, changing in fall to rich shades of orange and red; berries red and remain on well into the winter. Very desirable for massing and hedging. Price, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10. (Also see Hedge size on page 33.

TAMADIX—SALT CEDAR
Beautiful, cypress-like blue green foliage, produced in plumes. Informal growth. Makes shrubby, picturesque tree in Southern sections. Flowers in sprays of lovely rose-red. Blooms all during Spring, Summer and Fall. Price 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

LANTANAS. Try a few Lantanas this year for bedding. They stand sun and drouth remarkably well, and are never out of bloom. Grown in pots or tubs they make splendid specimen plants for porch or lawn, and can be grown with little care in the open.

A COOK. Dwarf; opens orange and yellow; changes to bright rose, a free bloomer; foliage and florets small; pretty.

ALBA PERFECTA. Pure white. A gem among white bedders.

SUNSET. Plant vigorous but compact in growth; flower at first opening is deep orange red, changing to deep vivid crimson, very fine and brightest Lantana we have.

PINK BEAUTY. Covered with flowers of silvery rose with center of soft yellow; a beautiful contrast. Price, each 35c in 2 1/4-inch pots.

WEeping LANTANA. A fine plant for winter flowering in pots or small summer hanging baskets. Flowers delicate rose lilac in compact umbels, borne freely all over the plant from drooping flower laden sprays. Each 25c.

GOLDEN BELL — FORSYTHIA. The

earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden-yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable because of its early blooming. Price, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

POMEGRANATE. A shrub that has been known for thousands of years. Mentioned by King Solomon. Bears large, red flowers and an edible fruit. Ornamental and stands the hottest weather and grows in the hardest soil. 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. Also known as Bridal Wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early Spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 35c each; 10 \$3.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf shrub with dense corymbs, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.



SPIREA FROEBELI. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of Summer, and over a long period. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Send for bidding and grafting knife list. Our knives are the best yet.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance, 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

VARIBILLS (Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac). One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrubs. Each Spring it throws out 4 to 5-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant, covered from July to frost with delicate flowers of dainty beauty and fragrance, attracting so many butterflies as to give it the common name. The cool, pale blue color of the blooms and its constant blooming habit makes this one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 foot, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, 75c.

ALTHEA—ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth; blooms in July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors: Double White, Banner (Light Double Pink,) Brazandt (Reddish Lilac.) 1-

year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each; 4 to 5 foot, 75c each.

PITTOSPORUM. One of the aristocrats among Southern evergreens. Pittosporum is perhaps more frequently admired than any other broadleaf evergreen. The leaves, which grow in whorls, form a rosette at the end of the twig. This, along with the dense dark green mass of the plant comprises its chief charm. Pittosporum takes kindly to shearing. Should not be planted farther north than Fort Worth.

10 to 18 inch..... \$0.85

2 to 3 foot plants..... 1.50

2 to 3 foot baled and burlapped 3.50

YUCCA. (Bear Grass or Adam's Needle). This plant is peculiar in that its stiff, heavy foliage is evergreen and its creamy-white flowers are produced on a stiff stem ranging 4 to 6 feet in height. Blooms during June and July, and is adapted for many purposes, such as mass planting with shrubs, and if the flower spikes are cut out upon appearing, makes a beautiful foliage plant for planting in tubs. 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Roses

OUR roses are the very best field grown. Our number one plants are as large as some send out for extras. We grow thousands of roses right here at home. Strong plants, No. 1, each 43c, or 10 for \$4.20. No. 2 plants, the grade usually sent out by the big merchandise houses as No. 1, 35c each; \$3.35 for 10. Big thrifty oversize plants, 65c each; 10 for \$6.15.

White Roses

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. A beautiful pure white rose. In the bud it will show a pink tinge, but when open it is a paper white. Very large and perfect in shape. Can be trained to a trellis. If pruned back when it has finished blooming and kept watered, it will continue to bloom all through the summer and fall. It is also called the White American Beauty.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The favorite of all white roses. A good grower and bloomer, sometimes having four or five roses on one long stem. An ivory white, very fragrant. No yard is complete without the Kaiserine. We also have the climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.

CORNELIA COOK. A very good rose; fragrant, very double; creamy white.



Bruce and America are fine commercial plums.

Pink Roses

THE LA FRANCE. One of our Mother's old favorites. A delicate pink, fragrant, a good grower.

MRS. CHAS. BELL. A delicate pink, silvery shaded—sometimes called the Shell Radiance. It is a hardy plant akin to Radiance in this respect.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. Another light pink rose; a very good bloomer; wide open flowers of rosy pink with yellow stamens. A healthy rose.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. An unusually attractive large dark pink rose with a silver sheen to the under side of the petals. Very beautiful buds on long, stout stem.

COLUMBIA. My favorite of all the numerous pink roses. A hardy bush with long stout stems and dark, shining foliage. The flowers have a waxy texture that makes them last longer for cut flowers than most roses. A good healthy rose. Also have climbing Columbia.

MADAM COCHET. Another lovely pink rose; an old time favorite.

PINK RADIANCE. You can not possibly plant a hardier rose than the Pink and Red Radiance; everybody's standard when it comes to roses both for constant bloomers and cut flowers; hardy everywhere.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. A very delicate combination of pink, yellow and white, all in one rose, a fairly good bloomer.

Red Roses

RED AMERICAN BEAUTY. One of the old stand-bys. A large double red rose; not nearly so hardy with us as the Francis Scott Key.

RED RADIANCE. Same rank grower as Radiance, bright red color flowers, double, borne on long stiff stems; one of the finest for cut flowers.

ETOIL DE FRANCE. A bright red rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. "A rose with a thousand petals." Fast becoming the favorite among red roses. Very double, extra large buds that open into the most beautiful rose that will last for days without shattering. A hardy, healthy bush—one that you will never regret buying.

MRS. CHAS. DOUGLAS. A very attractive brilliant red rose. Unusually pretty in the bud.

ULRICH BRUNNER. A vigorous tall-growing bush that is a beautiful sight through the early summer. Can be trained to a trellis. Blooms again in the fall.

METEOR. The darkest of all red roses. A rich velvety texture. A good bloomer and hardy. Also climbing Meteor.

GRUS EN TIPLITZ. A fine rose to use in a hedge group as it is always in bloom. A bright scarlet red, with several roses on a stem. Very hardy.

COUNTES OF ILLCHESTER. One of the prettiest roses anywhere. A pinkish red or watermelon red; blooming several of these roses on a stem that make a bouquet by themselves; a very popular rose among the florists as it is very attractive as a cut flower.

Yellow Roses

LUXEMBURG. The finest and thriftiest of all yellow roses. Strong, healthy grower with large pointed buds of the most beautiful apricot; a combination of yellow and pink. Very much used by all florists. Open into a good rose that does not fade as soon as most yellows.

LADY HILLINGTON. A very popular yellow rose with the apricot tinge. The same shade of yellow as the Sunburst, but much stronger grower for most localities than the Sunburst.

LOS ANGELES. Brilliant salmon yellow. Plant a good grower. Considered one of the very finest.

ETOILE DE LYON. The well known yellow rose. We have some extra good plants.

Polyanthus or Baby Roses

EDITH CAVELL. A very attractive bright red rose with a white eye. Blooms continually through the summer; has as many as two dozen flow-

Send for budding and grafting knife list. Our knives are the best yet.

ers on the stem. All these Polyanthus can be grown in pots.

RED ORLEANS. About the same shade of red as the Edith Cavell, without the white.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. But does not climb. A real good summer blooming rose if watered; you can depend on it blooming from May until November.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. Same as the red only it is pink. These are beautiful used as hedges. Nothing prettier.

BABY DOLL. One of the loveliest of all the Baby Roses. Yellow, with a decided carmine tint. Blooms in clusters throughout the summer and fall.

*Hybrid Perpetual or Spring
Blooming Roses*

DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the most profuse bloomers for May flowers; a vigorous climber, but is very susceptible to mildew. Should not be planted near your summer roses on this account. Fine for a hedge or back fence or trellis. Comes in the pink and white. Price 25c each.

MARY WALLACE. Another vigorous climber. A very pretty true pink rose. Claimed by most nurserymen to be a constant bloomer while it does not bloom so much for us through the summer. Fine for trellis or arbor. Price 35c each.

SILVER MOON. A beautiful white climber. Has large white flowers that open very wide. Blooms in May. Price 50c each.

CHEROKEE. A fine climbing rose that has clusters of very pretty pink roses; single; reminds you of the old time wild rose. May blooming. Price 50c each.

HADLEY. A good red velvety crimson. A strong, healthy bush.

PHLOX

HARDY PHLOX. Perennial Phlox are among the most beautiful flowers there are. Very hardy and easy to grow. Can be used very successfully as a border and also in beds. Will attract the attention of everyone anywhere they are planted. Begin to bloom in June and will continue on through the hot summer. If the blossoms are

cut off as they get in full flower they will put on new bud stems and keep blooming for long periods. They will come up from the old roots every spring and can be divided and reset with great success. We have these in most all colors. Pure white, white with pink eyes, several shades of pink from a rose pink to a deep watermelon red, lavenders and purples. Price of plants or clumps, 25c each.

GLADIOLA. Fast becoming a favorite with all flower lovers, as it is so easily grown and requires so little care. If you will plant a few bulbs as early in the spring as the weather permits and in a few weeks plant more and so on as late as the last of May or June you can have the prettiest cut flowers you ever grew. They are excellent for cutting as they can be kept a week or two after cut. We have these in all colors from white and yellow and all shades of pink and red to the darkest purple, some of them so dark they look black in the bud. You will never regret the money you spend for Gladiolas as they will repay you again and again with their beautiful bright faces. 3 strong bulbs for 25c.

TUBE ROSES. An old-time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. We have the double and single. Almost equal to the Cape Jasmine in fragrance. Three strong bulbs for 25c.

SAGE. Just the old-fashioned sage like we always had in the gardens 50 years ago and made tea from. To my way of thinking a very beautiful and interesting plant. Used for flavoring sausage, etc. Plants, 15c each.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

When is the best time to plant trees? From November 1 up until April, but as soon after November as you can get them is best. They will make better growth if planted before Christmas.

How far apart should trees be planted?

For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin

Send for budding and grafting knife list. Our knives are the best yet.

to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty or forty years. I have some in my orchard 30 years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

How far apart should berries be set?

Strawberries should be set in rows three feet apart with the plants two feet apart. I used to advise to set blackberries in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet apart. But since I have gotten older I would check them say seven feet apart. Then I could plow all the grass out. I could set them in my orchard in a way so I would work my trees and berries at the same time. Berries do fine in an orchard if all is kept well cultivated. They keep the land from washing.

What kind of Plums are best?

I started to say Bruce and America, my wife said Shiro, and one of the hands said Burbank. We may all change our opinions next season.

What fertilizer is best for an orchard?

For peaches, plums, berries, etc., I like barn yard manure. This ought not to be right up against the trees but a few feet from them so it will be well worked with the plow. Last season we worked together an equal weight of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal and fertilized some berries and grapes with it. It gave a wonderful growth and a big crop. We used about four hundred pounds per acre. I can not get any results on apple and pear trees with any kind of fertilizer I have used. I have been told that nitrate of soda makes apple and pear trees grow; I will try it out.

If I set an orchard for the market, what will it pay?

Here is another question that is hard to answer. Trees do not bear big crops every year. An acre or fifty Early Wheeler trees may produce six bushels to the tree. If you are a good salesman you can get two dollars per bush-

el for the peaches. This would be six hundred dollars per acre. But you may then have two or three short crops. By cultivating berries in the orchard as I suggest you will have an income as good as cotton every year, and when the tree fruit hits you will have that much clear. All fruit is getting higher every year.

Will there ever be an over-production of fruit?

Not to the man who will let people know he has nice fruit. Lots of people have their fruit sold long before it is ready. Don't fear over-production; too many people have moved to town.

Do pears pay?

One of the best paying of all crops. The trees now come into bearing in three or four years. I have gathered fifteen bushels of Keiffer from one tree and sold the pears right on the ground at seventy-five cents per bushel. It is the bulk of this fruit that counts. Then the trees are easily cared for.

Should one variety of fruit be planted in a solid block?

It is better to have enough of one kind so you can load trucks and attract attention. Any man with just a few peaches or any other kind of fruit usually lets it waste. But you need to plant your orchard so it will pollenate. This does not apply to peaches except the J. H. Hale, but it is such a big question that I am writing considerable about it. All apple trees are inclined to be self sterile and will not bear if planted alone. Delicious is almost entirely self sterile except in the most favored location. You might plant one hundred acres of Delicious apple trees all in a block and never get a bushel of apples. Some of the northern nurseries and planters have known of this trait of the Delicious for years, but have for some reason kept it a secret and have caused the loss of many thousand dollars. As far as I know I am the only nurseryman giving you this information. If you plant an orchard of Delicious then plant about every fifth row several other kinds so one kind at least will bloom with the Delicious. By planting this way your Delicious apple trees will simply break down with apples and

A Canna bed is a thing of beauty. We can help you get one.

come into bearing early. Just one tree of Miadens Blush will pollenate a dozen Delicious trees and the Maidens Blush will bear big crops of apples. Don't let anyone make you believe that he has a Delicious tree that will pollenate itself, for it will not; and a man or nursery that will claim they will do it, either will cheat you or is just plain old ignorant. I will also add that there are many kinds of plums and apricots that are self sterile. Remember, the pollen of fruit trees is sticky and does not blow as some think, but is carried by bees and other insects. If it is wet and cold at blooming time the bees can not fly far and a cold wet spring will often cause a short fruit crop. It is a good idea to have a hive or two of bees right in your orchard.

Are Wood Ashes Good Fertilizer

I have found that wood ashes certainly help peaches, plums and apricots. They help the trees to stand the drouths and in some way make the fruit buds more resistant to frost. If you can get wood ashes, by all means use them. They should be put at a distance from the trees. Say two feet from the tree. If the lye from the ashes comes in actual contact with the body of the tree it is liable to burn.

Should Dynamite be Used?

There are exceptions to every rule. Captain Jenks who set a very successful orchard in this county used dynamite in breaking up a thick strata of lime rock. The trees have done extremely well. However he did not set any without dynamite so there is no way to check up on his planting. In some soils dynamite will form a hole

in the shape of a jug, it is like a flower pot without drainage. The trees either get drowned out or grow off very poorly.

How deep should pecan trees be planted?

We put a paint mark on every pecan tree to show you how deep to plant it. The tree should be planted so this mark will be level with the ground.

This is very important. I will not guarantee trees unless they are in the ground to this mark also I do not guarantee a tree if fertilizer or manure is put in the hole it is planted in, or if the top is cut off. We also will not guarantee pecan trees planted in a big hole nor where dynamite is used.

Should pecans be fertilized?

The man who owns the orchard can tell better about that than I can. If the soil is poor it should be built up. If the trees go to rosetting or dieing at the ends of the limbs better let up on fertilizer. The same thing that causes field crops to burn will cause pecan trees to rosette. In setting pecan trees never put any kind of fertilizer in the hole or around them. If you do you are nearly sure to get a case of rosette and lose more time than you gain. If a tree out in the field begins to rosette you can nearly always find that there has been a hog pen or a hay stack or something near it. A tree on the creek bottom that is put in the field and cultivated will often rosette because more plant food becomes available. In the summer when it is hot a pecan tree will take up quick acting fertilizer in a hurry if it is applied in irrigation water or during a rainy spell.



Plainview, Texas, February 22, 1928.

J. E. Fitzgerald,

Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

The trees I ordered from you came in good shape. I thank you very much for the Pecans and extra fruit trees.

Yours very truly,

A. F. N. _____

The Jujube is fine for chickens and hogs.

Five Hundred Dollar Reward

I will pay five hundred dollars in cash to any one that can show me how to pack trees better than we do. I have during the last few years sent out thousands of bundles of trees and practically never have a bundle to reach its destination in bad shape. I have packed trees so they reached Italy, Japan, China, Norway and other foreign countries all arrived safe-

ly. I could never see any use in growing trees then packing them so they would die on the road to you. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out to reach you in perfect condition no matter how far away you live.



Special Offer

I cannot change the below offers in any way as the collections will be made up at odd times. You can order by number of collection. You may order as many collections as you want. They are all a big bargain:

Collection No. 1

- 2 Bruce Plums, two to three foot.
- 3 Magnolia Figs.
- 3 Carman Grapes.
- 1 Keiffer Pear, two to three feet.
- 1 Garber Pear, two to three feet.
- 10 trees in all for \$1.95 prepaid.

Collection No. 2

- 3 Elberta Peach, two to three feet.
- 2 Magnolia Figs.
- 2 Delicious Apples, two to three feet.
- 1 Grimes Golden apple, two to three feet.
- 2 Keiffer Pears, two to three feet.
- 10 trees in all prepaid for \$1.75.

Collection No. 3

- 3 Carman Grapes.
- 2 Keiffer Pears, two to three feet.
- 1 Chesnut.
- 1 Hirtu Japan Fig.

- 1 New Apricot.
- 8 Plants in all prepaid for \$1.75.

Collection No. 4

- 3 Delicious Apples, two to three feet.
- 3 King David Apples, two to three feet.
- 1 Richmond Cherry.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.
- 10 trees in all for \$1.75.

Collection No. 5

- 10 Austin.
- 10 McDonald.
- 10 Early Wonder and 5 Rogers Dewberry Plants.
- 35 Plants in all of the very finest berries \$1.35 postpaid.

Collection No. 6

- 4 Delicious Apples, 2 to three feet.
- 1 Jonathan, two to three feet.
- 3 King David, two to three feet.
- 1 Ruby Red, two to three feet.
- 1 Golden Winesap, two to three feet.
- 1 Yelow Transparent, two to three feet.
- 1 Red June, two to three feet.
- 12 trees in all, prepaid for \$1.50.



NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 by 20 feet equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.

The Jujube is fine for chickens and hogs.

Miscellaneous Needs

Insecticides For Every Need

PYROX. The one best and safest all-round spray which kills all leaf eating insects and prevents blight and all fungous troubles, without injury, on potatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, beans, and other garden vegetables; also on rose bushes, shrubbery, fruit trees, etc. It is a creamy paste which looks like paint and "sticks like paint." It needs only to be mixed with cold water and it is easy to apply. Prices: Lb., 65c; 5lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 50 lbs., \$15.50.

ARSENATE of LEAD. (Powder). Very effective spray for leaf eating insects. Dilute 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. Prices: Lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$9.50.

BLACK LEAF "40". A highly concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate. Excellent for aphids and sucking insects. Prices: 1-oz. bottle, 50c; 1/2-lb. bottle, \$1.75; 2-lb. tin, \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$12.00. Cannot be mailed.

HUDSON JUNIOR SPRAYER. A splendid smaller compressed air sprayer with a capacity of 2 1/2 gallons. Well constructed and ideal for the home garden. Prices: Galvanized \$5.75; brass, \$7.65.

BUCKET PUMP. A quality sprayer. Made of heavy seamless brass tubing, with a large brass air-chamber; it has brass ball valves; is double-acting and will produce a continuous spray or stream. Prices: \$5.00 each. 8-foot galvanized extension for spraying trees. Bucket is not furnished with this pump.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER. (Myers). Capacity, 5 gallons. All working parts are readily accessible. Fitted with 5

feet of 3/8 inch hose, stop cock, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle. Prices: Galvanized, \$11.00; Copper, \$15.00.

Sprayers For Every Purpose

AUTO SPRAY. A four-gallon compressed air sprayer. No tools required to take apart. Fitted complete with an automatic nozzle, and a 2-foot extension rod. Prices: Galvanized, \$6.50; Brass, \$9.00; shipping weight 10 lbs.; 2-row attachmnet, \$1.50; Brass strainer for filing tank, \$1.25; Auto-spray nozzle, 60c.

Powder Dusters

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The best dry powder duster on the market for orchard, vineyard, garden or field. Easily operated. Filled and brought into action in less than five minutes. Special literature containing full information mailed free upon application. Price \$20.75.

HAND DUSTER. A new direct compression duster, 1 quart capacity. Extension and fan shaped distributor for dusting underside of leaves. Price: \$1.25, postpaid.

VIGORO. Especially prepared to supply lawns, gardens, flowers, shrubbery, and trees with all of the plantfood elements needed for rapid, sturdy and luxuriant growth. It is clean, odorless, and easy to apply. It can be sown by hand like grass seed. Complete directions in every bag. Prices: 5 lb. package, 75c; 25-lb. bag, \$2.25; 50-lb. bag, \$3.75; 100-lb. bag, \$6.00, F. O. B. New Orleans.

DIRT BANDS. Market Gardeners and commercial truckers use "Dirt Bands" to start off their early plants of Cucumbers, Cantaloupes, Eggplants, etc. This is a box 4x4x4 without bottoms. Prices 100, 85c; 500 for \$2.25, 1,000 for \$3.75.

The fig is a very ornamental tree. The fruit is delicious.

For the benefit of those who want books on the subject of fruit growing we are getting up the list of books shown below. If you want one of these books kindly send us the order and it will be duly mailed direct to you by the publisher and will cost you the price shown.

GRAPES

- Grape Culturist. A. S. Fuller, 282 pages \$2.10
American Grape Growing and Wine-Making.
Geo. Husmann. 270 pages -----\$2.10

SMALL FRUITS

- Productive Small Fruit Culture. F. C. Sears.
368 pages -----\$2.50
Small Fruit Culturist. A. S. Fuller. 298
pages -----\$1.75
Making a Garden of Small Fruits. F. F. Rock-
well. Illustrated -----\$0.75
The Book of the Strawberry. Edwin Becket.
Also other berries -----\$1.25
Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller -----\$0.40
Strawberry Growing. S. W. Fletcher -----\$2.50

GENERAL FRUITS

- American Fruits. Samuel Fraser -----\$4.80
American Fruit Culturist. J. J. Thomas 800
illustrations, 756 pages -----\$3.65
Beginners' Guide to Fruit Growing. F. A.
Waugh. 120 pages -----\$1.35
Successful Fruit Culture. S. T. Maynard. Il-
lustrated. 274 pages -----\$1.75
Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing. F. A.
Waugh, 282 pages -----\$1.85
The Fruit Garden. P. Barry. Invaluable to
all fruit growers. 516 pages -----\$2.25
The Home Fruit Grower. M. G. Kains. Heavily
illustrated. Cloth -----\$1.65
Fruit Growing in Arid Regions. Paddock and
Whipple -----\$2.60
Popular Fruit Growing. L. H. Bailey. Up-to-
date Revision -----\$2.50
Modern Fruit Marketing. B. S. Brown. 304
pages -----\$1.80
Making Horticulture Pay. M. G. Kains. 288
pages -----\$1.75
Farmers of Forty Centuries. The most inter-
esting and instructive book I have ever read.
Tells you how the Japanese and Chinese have
kept their soils productive for thousands of
years. You can learn a great deal from this
book. Almost worth its weight in gold. I
would like for all my customers to have one
of these books. 450 pages, 246 illustrations.
Price -----\$2.65
Productive Orcharding. F. C. Sears. 316
pages -----\$2.60
Systemic Pomology. F. A. Waugh. 288 pages
-----\$1.75

ROSES

- The Amateur's Rose Book. Julius Hoffman.
Illustrated in color -----\$3.15
Commercial Rose Culture. Eber Holmes. Heav-
ily illustrated -----\$1.85
Cultivated Evergreens. L. H. aBiley. A prac-
tical aid to the nurseryman, forester, farm-
er, and property owner in cultivation and

- management of evergreens. Has keys for the
easy identification of the cultivated varieties.
Illustrated. 434 pages -----\$5.00
The Design of Small Properties, by M. E.
Bottomley. More than 50 examples of layouts
for the general development of small city and
country homes are presented. Gives descrip-
tive lists of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers
with directions for their planting and main-
tenance. Illustrated. 265 pages -----\$3.00
Shrubs, by F. F. Rockwell. Shows you how
to select and plan shrubby plantings for
home beautification; how to use various shrubs
for flowers, foliage, fruits and bark effects;
how to plant, mulch, prune, and protect the
plants from minsects and diseases. Illustrated.
96 pages -----\$1.10
The Rose in America, by J. H. McFarland.
Beautifully illustrated in color and sepia
and replete with practical suggestions, this new
and enlarged edition has an important place
on every rose fancier's book shelf. Illustrated.
233 pages -----\$3.15
Making Your Own Market, by R. Lord and
T. Delohery. Seventy actual experiences in
selling farm, garden, and home products di-
rect—at roadside stands, at home, by retail
routes, and by mail. Covers dozens of differ-
ent products and a wide variety of sales meth-
ods. Illustrated. 112 pages -----\$1.35
A Manual for Spraying, by K. L. Cockerham.
No danger of missing the proper date for
spraying with this handy, pocket-size book
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trated. 87 pages -----\$1.35
Manual of Gardening, by L. H. aBiley. This
twelfth printing brings up-to-date the infor-
mation on fruits, vegetables, and ornamental
plants, their propagation and culture, protec-
tion from insects and diseases and general
landscaping effects. Illustrated. 539 pages.
Price -----\$3.15
Popular Poultry Pointers, by R. R. Hannas.
Points which help to build up and keep a pro-
fitable flock of chickens are discussed in this
book—choice of breeds, the poultry house, feed-
ing, culling, hatching, marketing and others.
Illustrated. 207 pages -----\$3.00
Nut Growing, by R. J. Morris. How to grow
all kinds of edible nuts—hickories, pecans,
walnuts, hazels, chesnuts, pines, feeches, oaks,
and almonds. Valuable information and di-
rections for new grafting methods. Illustrat-
ed. 256 pages -----\$2.65
Pecan Growing, by H. P. Stuckey and E. J.
Kyle. Practical details of the culture, propa-
gation, insect and disease protection, harvest-
ing, cracking, and marketing of pecans. In-
cludes the latest methods and practices of suc-
cessful growers. Illustrated. 233 pages \$3.15
Apple Growing by M. C. Burritt. 177 pages
Price -----\$1.10
Bush Fruits, by F. W. Card. Illustrated. 411
pages -----\$2.65
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426 pages -----\$2.65

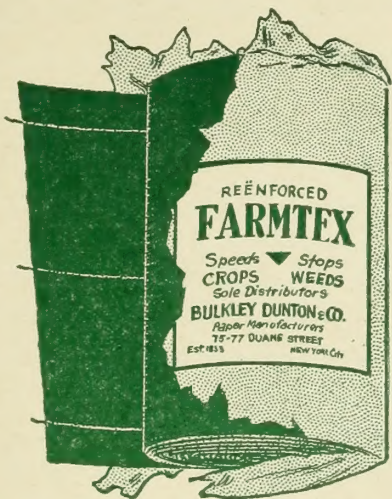
Try a few of my roses.

OKRA SEED

It is peculiar but true that okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I have been ordering White Velvet Okra, but only recently got the seed true to name. As a vegetable okra is one of the best crops a market grower can produce, and the genuine White Velvet will make twice as much as any other kind. I have saved several bushels of seed from my market garden, and can offer market gardeners genuine White Velvet. This okra is very early, and the pods stay tender for quite a while. If you are going to plant okra it will pay you to get the genuine White Velvet. Price of seed: Small packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 75 cents.

OLD FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS

Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These are vine beans, but will make alright without stakes. They bear immense crops of the finest of all beans—large, meaty fellows, that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one? Be sure and get a start this year. Beats the Pinto bean. Price per ounce, 15 cents; per pound, 50 cents, postpaid.



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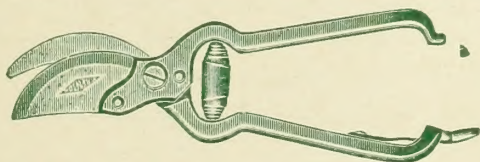
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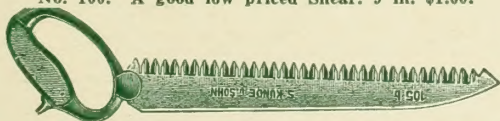
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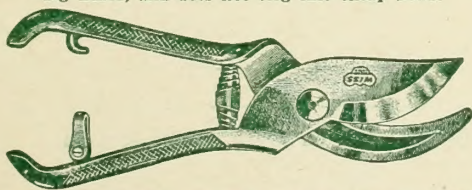
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